DEC 12 1906

The American National Red Cross

Chartered by Congress, January 5, 1905

Bulletin No. 4

Issued by the Central Committee, October, 1906

National Headquarters
Room 341, War Department
Washington, D. C.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

CONTENTS.

	Page
Preface	2
Valparaiso Relief	3, 4
California Relief	5-10
Dr. Devine's Report	10-28
Financial Statement	29-31
Distribution of Clothing	31, 32
Mrs. Curtis' Report	32-37
Report of Supplies sent by Branch Societies	38-43
Report of Provisions and Supplies sent through Central Committee	44, 45
The Russian Red Cross in the Far East, by Col. John Van R. Hoff, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.	46-55
Geneva Conference: Report by Hon. William Cary Sanger, President of the United States States Delegation	56-74
Revised Treaty of Geneva (included in above report)	67-74
Resolutions of the St. Petersburg Conference of 1902	75-78
Decisions of German Red Cross on the St. Petersburg Resolutions	79
Notes from Foreign Red Cross Societies	80-84
Letter of Instructions to State Branches	85, 86
Notes from State Branches	87-100
Addresses of Branch Secretaries	101
Application for Membership Blanks	102

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

Officers.

President,
HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT.
Treasurer,
HON. CHARLES HALLAM KEEP.
Counselor,
HON JAMES C. McREYNOLDS.
Secretary,
CHARLES L. MAGEE.
Chairman of Central Committee,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT M. O'REILLY,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

Board of Consultation

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ROBERT M. O'REILLY,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.
SURGEON-GENERAL PRESLEY M. RIXEY,
U. S. Navy.
SURGEON-GENERAL WALTER WYMAN,
U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

Central Committee, 1905-1906.

Brigadier-General ROBERT M. O'REILLY, Surgeon-General U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Hon. ROBERT BACON, Assistant Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Major JEFFERSON R. KEAN, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

Medical Director JOHN C. BOYD, U. S. Navy, U. S. Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Hon. JAMES C. McREYNOLDS, Assistant Attorney-General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Hon. CHARLES HALLAM KEEP, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Judge W. W. MORROW, San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. SAMUEL MATHER, Western Reserve Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN, 341 War Department, Washington, D. C.

Hon. JAMES R. GARFIELD, Commissioner of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.

Hon. A. C. KAUFMAN, Charleston, S. C.

Mr. CHARLES G. WASHBURN, Worcester, Mass.

JOHN C. PEGRAM, Providence, R. I.

GENERAL CHARLES BIRD, U. S. A., Wilmington, Del.

Col. WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Sangerfield, N. Y.

Judge LAMBERT TREE, 70 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HON. JAMES TANNER, Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, Washington, D. C.

Surgeon-General WALTER WYMAN, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

PREFACE.

The fourth Bulletin of the American National Red Cross is much the largest and most important number yet issued by the Central Committee. It contains a brief statement in regard to the Valparaiso Relief and several reports of the San Fancisco Relief, including a valuable report from Dr. Devine, who was sent to San Francisco as representative of the Central Committee of the Red Cross.

The Central Committee desires to call special attention to the report of the Geneva Conference made by the Delegates sent by the United States Government and to the revised Treaty of Geneva, as in this Treaty, for the first time, the Red Cross organizations, which have received governmental sanction obtained official recognition and their status in time of war is definitely fixed.

The attention of surgeons and others interested in such matters is directed to the paragraphs in the Resolutions of the St. Petersburg Conference dealing with the awarding of prizes from the Marie Feodorovna Fund for humane inventions for the transportation of wounded. The Central Committee of the American National Red Cross will forward at its expense to the Exhibition held in London, June, 1907, at the time of the Red Cross Conference all such inventions submitted to it and approved by a subcommittee of its members, consisting of Brigadier General O'Reilly, Surgeon General, U. S. A., Dr. John C. Boyd, Medical Director U. S. N. and Major Jefferson R. Kean, U. S. A. Medical Service. Further information upon this subject can be obtained on application to Red Cross Headquarters.

The interesting article on the Russian Red Cross by Colonel Hoff and the Notes from Foreign Red Cross Societies tell of the work being accomplished in other countries and those from Branches show the progress of the organization in the United States.

Again the Central Committee desires to impress upon each Red Cross member the urgent need of increasing the membership of the American National Red Cross if it is to take the rank due to our country among the great Red Cross Societies of the world.

As the January number of the Bulletin will contain the official report to Congress, which can not be submitted until the first of the year and thereafter printed, there will be a short delay in the issuing of that number.

VALPARAISO RELIEF.

For the fourth time since the first of last February the American National Red Cross has issued an appeal for the relief of suffering caused by some great calamity. In the fall of 1905 without issuing an appeal it sent funds to the Philippine Red Cross Branch for relief after the serious typhoon of September 26th and since then it has worked to mitigate the sufferings caused by famine in Japan, the eruption of Vesuvius in Italy and the fire and earthquake in San Francisco. Now there devolves upon it the duty of rendering aid to the unfortunate victims of a similar disaster in a sister republic of South America.

When the news of the earthquake in Valparaiso was received the first action taken by the American National Red Cross was to ascertain if there existed a Red Cross Society in Chile to whom to offer its assistance. The list of Red Cross Societies issued by the International Red Cross Committee of Geneva made no mention of a Chilean Red Cross so that if such a society existed there it had not yet received such official status from the Chilean Government as to permit its recognition by the International Red Cross. Therefore it became necessary to arrange for a special representative of the American National Red Cross in Chile to whom funds could be forwarded for administration. Through the State Department this was promptly accomplished. The Hon. John Hicks, the American Minister to Chile has been requested to act in this capacity, and has been directed to notify the Chilean Government, consulting it as to the disposition of the funds.

The Secretaries of the Red Cross Branches were notified from Washington to issue an appeal for Valparaiso which was done August 22d and on the 25th of August, the President of the United States sent out the following proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a dreadful calamity has befallen our sister republic of Chile in the destruction by earthquake of Valparaiso and other localities;

And whereas, we of this nation at this moment see the city of San Francisco struggling upwards from the ruins in which a like catastrophe overwhelmed her last spring;

And whereas, we keep keenly in mind the thankful appreciation we felt for the way in which the peoples of Europe, Asia, and the Americas came forward with generous offers of assistance;

Now therefore, in this time of woe of our sister republic I ask that our people out of their abundance now strive to do to another as others last spring did to us. The National Red Cross Association has already taken

measures to collect any subscriptions that may be offered for this purpose, and I trust that there will be a generous response.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 25th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-first.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

By the President:
ALVEY A. ADEE
Acting Secretary of State

The Governors of New York and Kansas also issued appeals for Chile, advising that all contributions be sent through the American National Red Cross.

The fact that such generous liberality has so lately been poured out for California has, doubtless, had the effect of lessening the contributions that would otherwise have been promptly sent for Valparaiso, but when we consider that the Japanese people, in spite of the drain of a great war and a serious famine at home, sent to the American National Red Cross for San Francisco $146,000, can our people prove less generous or less conscious of the need and suffering of a people in our own western hemisphere?

On September 7th a dispatch was received at the State Department from Mr. Hicks, American Minister to Chile in which he states that the "Suffering is very great. Action should be prompt. Funds can be sent to Santiago by cable."

Officials at the State Department regret the apparent lack of interest shown in the misfortune of this sister republic of the United States. Agents of the Red Cross report that responses to their appeals and to the proclamation of President Roosevelt have been few. Chile as a nation has made no direct appeal to the generosity of the United States, but through diplomatic representatives of other Governments has let it be known that financial aid would be received with everlasting gratitude.

Large contributions have been made by European and South American countries. What will be the response of our people in the United States? Any contributions for this purpose can be sent to the State or local Red Cross Treasurers, or to Charles Hallam Keep, Red Cross Treasurer, Washington, D. C.

CALIFORNIA RELIEF.

On July 18, 1906, the following dispatch was received by the President of the Red Cross from Dr. Edward T. Devine, representative of the Central Committee of the Red Cross in San Francisco:

Respectfully request to be relieved on August first. Have arranged to this effect with Chairman of Finance Committee, Mayor Schmitz, Relief Commission and others. Emergency distribution of food and clothing will be over. Plans for building homes adopted and Finance Committee incorporated with Governor and Mayor, to carry them out. Rehabilitation Committee successfully at work and conditions by end of month will be such as justify my withdrawal. Will remain until August tenth to complete report, etc., and need short vacation before resuming duties in New York, September first.

EDWARD T. DEVINE.

In acceding to Dr. Devine's request to be relieved from duty as special Red Cross representative the Secretary wrote to him on July 24th:

DR. EDWARD T. DEVINE,
Special Representative of the Red Cross,
San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR:

I am directed by Hon. William H. Taft, President of the American National Red Cross, and the Executive Committee to state that, in compliance with your telegraphic request, your resignation is hereby reluctantly accepted, to take effect on August first, and you are relieved from further duty at San Francisco as Special Representative of the Red Cross.

I am directed, further, to acknowledge to you the great debt that the Red Cross and the people of San Francisco owe you for the efficient and great work you have done, voluntarily, in behalf of the sufferers from the earthquake and fire that visited San Francisco in April.

Very respectfully,
CHAS. L. MAGEE, *Secretary.*

Upon the recommendation of Dr. Devine, Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, of Chicago, who has been working with Dr. Devine in San Francisco, was appointed his successor as Special Representative of the Central Committee of the Red Cross. Dr. Devine also reported that on the Executive Committee of the new corporation Mr. F. W. Dohrmann, representative of the California Red Cross Branch, would have special charge of relief and rehabilitation.

Before Dr. Devine's departure from San Francisco a dinner was given in his honor and a loving cup was presented to him in token of the appreciation of his services, which were given without compensation either from the Red Cross or the Finance Committee. Among those present at the dinner were the Mayor of the city, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Senator Perkins, Senator Newlands, Judge Morrow, President of the California Red Cross Branch; Mr. Phelan, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Mr. De Young. The Governor, and Gen. Greely, who were unable to be present, sent telegrams of regret.

In its report of the dinner the San Francisco *Chronicle* says:

With a deeper meaning than the ordinary compliments of after-dinner speakers, words of tribute to Dr. Edward T. Devine were spoken last night at the banquet which was given in his honor in the St. Francis Hotel. They were spoken by men who in the hours of excitement that followed the disaster of April 18th had criticised his coming, had said that the President had made a mistake in sending him. Last night, on the eve of his departure, they united to thank him in sincere appreciation for the leadership without which their efforts would have been made more difficult in alleviating the suffering and distress that would have been more terrible than the calamity itself had there not been one present who spoke with knowledge, whose life work had fitted him for the hour of emergency.

And among the tributes paid to Dr. Devine by the speakers we quote a few sentences.

Mr. De Young said: "We appreciate the generous donations of the Red Cross, but more than that we appreciate the man it sent." And the Mayor's tribute was: "We needed intelligence and there came to us a man who spoke as with knowledge. I have watched his work, and I have found it without a flaw. I have found him painstaking day and night, and I have had some pretty late meetings with him."

Rabbi Voorsanger in commenting upon the rapidity and zeal with which the distribution work was taken up said: "But if it had not been for Dr. Devine I do not know what we would have done. The Rehabilitation Committee is under lasting obligations to him for his intelligent direction. He is the prominent figure in the history of the catastrophe."

Senator Newlands declared that the presence of Dr. Devine was indicative of the new spirit of altruism which was growing and pointed out the significance of this.

In the Special Report of Major-General A. W. Greely, U. S. A., on the relief operations conducted by the military authorities of the United States following the earthquake in California, April 18, 1906, he says of the Army's co-operation with the Red Cross:

The disaster to San Francisco brought large numbers of volunteer doctors and nurses whose presence, however well intended, was a detriment to the city, there being practically no sick and but a few injured, for whom complete and entire medical facilities were present. One hospital with accommodations for nearly one hundred extra patients did not have a single applicant due to earthquake and fire.

Fortunately for the National Red Cross, its special representative was Dr. Edward T. Devine. Unknown to the Army or to civil authorities and a stranger to the community of San Francisco, his work has commanded universal respect. A man of less tact or acceptable personality would certainly have found himself embroiled in quarrels and discussions. Dr. Devine's sound judgment, clearly expressed views and fortunate qualities of mind and person, have enabled him to manage Red Cross affairs with unexpected satisfaction. The first and indeed absolutely indispensable action for success was the transformation of the Finance Committee of the Relief Association into a Finance Committee of the Red Cross funds, thus insuring that unity and co-operation of action regarding expenditures which would have otherwise been impossible.

Dr. Devine, if not necessarily, wisely came to San Francisco without any personnel, relying upon this city to furnish it. It is evident that a personnel capable of caring for the food, clothing, shelter and rehabilitation

of a quarter of a million people could not be imported, and that its local organization was not possible in a day or in a week. Its formation progressed uninterruptedly and efficient work may be expected therefrom.

Dr. Devine recognized on his arrival that the only organization competent to handle conditions of destitution, unprecedented in number, extent and variety, was the regular Army, thus concurring with the formally expressed opinions of the Mayor and of the Citizens' Committee, made prior to his arrival. With these other authorities, he united in urging upon me the absolute necessity of the Army assuming the general duties of relief. It was realized that such duties were without the strict letter of the law. Recognizing, however, not only the extent of destitution and the magnitude of the work involved, but also the absolute necessity of safeguarding the interests of San Francisco, of relieving distressed humanity, of regulating and systematizing methods, and of promptly restoring the greatly distressed community to former conditions, I could do no less than assume the responsibility. I therefore agreed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, to do the work until the Red Cross could relieve the Army therefrom.

Dr. Devine made special effort, by selected volunteer agents on one hand and paid assistants on the other, to organize a framework, which has taken over the work of subsisting the destitute.

While all the military orders issued upon the subject of relief originated with myself, yet they have been fortunate enough to receive Dr. Devine's approval, as following closely the lines of the Red Cross. Where modifications have seemed advisable, Dr. Devine has been invariably consulted, and we have worked together, not only with harmony but with an accord as to means and methods best suited to the occasion, which is remarkable considering our different training.

The questions of special aid and rehabilitation have never been assumed by the Army, nor has the military taken any special work of the Red Cross which it could possibly avoid. Only those things which seemed to be necessary in the interests of humanity have been assumed and carried on.

The plan of speedy transfer of the relief work to the Red Cross was constantly borne in mind and Dr. Devine was frequently assured that it was my intention to leave the entire system in such condition as to render this transfer possible without embarrassment or detriment.

Dr. Devine was further assured that everything possible will be done to aid him, and that for a short time after July 1st the camps on the military reservations of the Presidio and Fort Mason would be cared for by the Army, until such near date as the Red Cross was able to assume charge.

It is perhaps needless to say that no shadow of misunderstanding or even difference of opinion, has arisen to interrupt the cordial relations which have existed between the Army and the Red Cross from beginning to end.

It is but natural that in a relief work of such magnitude there should arise some criticism and that a little of it should be of a sensational order. An article by the Rt. Rev. William F. Nichols, Bishop of California, published in The Church Standard in speaking of such criticism says:

How about what we hear and read from time to time of "red tape" and "yellow" stories of waste and wrangling and indigo indignation and other prismatic presentations of the fate of our colossal civic relief fund? Is there really graft? Are fat salaries and favoritism and prodigal methods frittering it away? Echoes of queries like this somehow are wafted over the Rockies and Sierras. Once for all and with earthquake emphasis, No. Nobody would claim that all maxims of economy could be regarded when two hundred thousand hungry people are suddenly found standing in

bread lines, nor that emergency supplies for such a multitude could be caught up without raising vexing questions of claims and damages, nor that the eighteen thousand still in camps can by the presto of some wand be snugly housed, nor that some six millions of bounty from our ennobling and ennobled fellow countrymen can be put where it can do the most good without time and cost of bookkeeping and of investigating. Mistakes, and experimental machinery to be bettered in the using, are to be expected. Perhaps now and then there must be a difference of opinion as to policies, frictions in the machinery, possibly peculations. San Francisco may be named after a saint, but we have neither warrant nor wish to pose as angels. The real marvel of it all is that from the very first civic government, the Army and the Red Cross have acted together so effectively without precedent, and without "scientific frontier"; that no one was long hungry and without clothing and shelter; that practical and pushing concern for housing the tent dwellers has fair promise of solution of the vast problem before the winter rains and that daily, with heart and discrimination, thousands of dollars are appropiated to citizens in sums sufficient to enable them to make a start toward self-support. If inevitably there must be in some cases dissatisfaction and dissapointment it should be remembered that while we are likely to hear from such, the many who are satisfied and reinstated in their bread winning make no noise over it. The pulse of the civic heart beat gets the counting when it is disturbed in any way as it does not when it is all assuming the normal.

From the very first every precaution possible has been taken to assure a strict fiduciary sense in handling the relief funds. The names of the citizens to whom it has been entrusted would have been a guarantee of that if their record had not. Through the forethought of President Roosevelt we promptly had the advantage of the expert skill of a distinguished citizen of New York, Dr. E. T. Devine, as well as of some of the most efficient officers of the quartermaster's department of the Army. The local finance committee, with ex-Mayor Phelan at its head, was a body of our most able and esteemed citizens, some of whom in the first days devoted themselves to their committee duties while their homes and offices and warehouses were at the mercy of the flames. That committee and now the corporation which has absorbed and succeeded it and the rehabilitation committee, which two last named bodies have now practically the whole administration of the relief funds, have without salary given hours daily to their work, the value of which time can hardly be estimated in ordinary terms of salary and the force of office workers and investigators which are indispensable have but reasonable remuneration which it should not be forgotten is itself real rehabilitation to those who receive it. All of which facts taken together with the carefully prepared and printed "rules of procedure" of the finance committee requiring audited statements of the condition of the fund to frequently appear in our public print, should allay any "bogie" about thwarting the intention of contributors, or diverting the gifts to greed, grab or graft. It is probably hopeless to altogether quarantine conditions of such rapid change and large finance from these things, but precautions are not lacking to isolate them so far as possible. Dr. Devine, with full intelligence, sums up that phase of the situation as follows: "The fact that the funds intended for relief have not been squandered or wasted, either by graft or extravagance, means that the largest possible amount of money is now available, as I have pointed out before, for the two things for which the largest amount of money ought to be expended, namely, grants of money for rehabilitating people in business, restoring incomes and homes, and for the building of homes."

Among the generous supplies that were sent to San Francisco was a very large amount of flour which had to be stored in three Army transports for lack of other storage room. As it became necessary for the Government to use these transports the Committee of Finance and Red

Cross acting under Gen. Greely's and Dr. Devine's advice decided that the wisest use that could be made of this flour would be to sell it and add the proceeds to the relief fund for the purchasing of food supplies as they were required. Moreover with thousands of people still housed in tents it would not be possible to find buildings for the storage of flour and it would become ruined by outside exposure. A portion of this contribution of flour had been purchased by the Relief Committee at Minneapolis with part of their funds and an objection was made to the sale of any of the flour sent from there. The Executive Committee of the Red Cross investigated the matter and felt compelled to uphold the action taken under the advice of Gen. Greely and Dr. Devine. However, Dr. Devine informed the Minneapolis Relief Committee that most of the flour that had already been distributed was that sent from Minneapolis and that if any had been sold an equal amount would be set aside for final distribution, and thus the wish of the Minneapolis Committee was carried out. In a wise editorial entitled "The Relief Work now on a Normal Basis," the San Francisco Chronicle says:

There now remain but very few people in this city unable to provide themselves with their daily food. Business of all kinds is rapidly resuming its normal course and while there are a great many whose incomes are smaller, and likely for some time to remain smaller than before the fire, it is not believed that any who before that time were able to maintain themselves, or who have not, as the result of the fire, been deprived of their bread winners, need suffer for food for lack of work by which to earn it. Those who are still properly on the roll of those entitled to receive food, are mostly of the class which is likely to remain there for a long time. The clamor of the agitators who are attacking those charged with the administration of relief because an excess quantity of flour was sold, that the proceeds may be used in other forms of relief deserves no consideration. They say it could have been "distributed." Of course it could. We are ashamed to say it, but ten times the quantity sold could be given away in this or any other city to those who are quite able to get their own flour.

There are other forms of relief work far more pressing than the feeding of the people. There are a multitude of people without shelter in which they can pass the winter. Most of them, doubtless, lived in rented homes. Now their rent costs them nothing and they can save substantial sums toward refurnishing. Some had homes partially paid for, and one form of relief will be in assisting, by loans on reasonable terms, the reconstruction of their homes. The people must be got out of tents by November or there will be great suffering and a very large drain on the relief funds which can not be put off. There will in some cases be need for help in refurnishing. One very effective form of relief will be in assisting to rehabilitate the various charitable associations which were burned out. The people of the country who have so generously contributed to our relief did not undertake to restore to each family all that it had lost. They only proposed to relieve actual destitution. The forms in which relief can be wisely extended are almost infinite in number. The labor of investigation and decision will be very great.

The Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross desires to express its most sincere thanks to the railroads of the country, the express companies, the various transportation companies for their most generous aid in the free transportation of all provisions and supplies for California, to the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies for the free use of their wires, to the firms and individuals who donated rooms

and buildings for the extra work of the Red Cross Committees, to all the officers and members of the Branches who rendered such faithful and active services in this relief work, and finally to all the generous contributor's of money and supplies. The Executive Committee desires also to express to the Finance Committee of San Francisco and to the California Red Cross Branch its thanks as well as its deep appreciation of their harmonious co-operation, and its admiration for the courageous and great work they have accomplished. To none more than to the Army does the Red Cross owe a debt of gratitude. The immense labor of taking charge of the receipt of hundreds of carloads of provisions and supplies and of the delivery of their contents to the Red Cross for distribution was done by the Army besides all the other work it was called upon to perform.

The administration of the funds entrusted to the Red Cross has been such that there remains in its treasury over two million dollars to be expended by the Corporation for Rehabilitation, as Dr. Devine explains in his report, to enable many thousand refugee families to rebuild or obtain again homes of their own.

REPORT OF DR. EDWARD T. DEVINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., May 11, 1906.

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT, *President,*
American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At this writing I have been seventeen days in San Francisco, having arrived six days after the earthquake and three days after the fire had run its course. In this time there has been reasonable progress in restoring ordinary activities of municipal government, and with allowance for the changed conditions in the resumption of retail trade in the opening of opportunities for employment and the restoration of individuals to a condition of normal self-support.

The Mayor's Committee of Fifty, which met in daily session until May 5th to hear and act on the reports of its sub-committees charged with various emergency duties, has been replaced by the Committee of Forty, also appointed by the Mayor, and the sub-committees of this new body, as their official designation indicates, are concerned solely with reconstruction and improvement. The only important committees which are continued are those known as the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds, and the History Committee. The latter, which was appointed with commendable promptness by the original Committee, is diligently collecting material for an exhaustive account of the disaster, or rather, as the people of San Francisco insist, of the two disasters, the earthquake which was the lesser, and the fire, which was much the greater of the two; of the emergency measures for the preservation of order, the rescue of lives and the protection of property; and the relief measures.

The Finance Committee, which is for the purpose of the present report, the more important, held daily sessions until May 5th and has since then been meeting on alternate days. The Food Committee, the Committee on Housing the Homeless, and other similar committees, which rendered heroic service during the first two weeks; submitted their final reports and were relieved on their own request by the Committee of Fifty before its sessions were discontinued, their members being for the most part under the necessity of resuming their ordinary callings, in many instances the more urgent because of heavy personal losses or critical questions demanding their immediate attention. The relief work, even that of a strictly emergency character, had, however, not ended. Sufficient evidence to the contrary is seen in the fact that on May 5th there were

officially reported to be 260,000 who were entirely dependent on the relief stations for the supply of their daily food. The expense of transporting food supplies from the warehouses to the relief stations was $5,000 a day, while the great quantities of food, clothing and other supplies sent from a distance were only just fairly beginning to arrive. No systematic distribution of clothing has yet been attempted, and little if any effective effort has been made to limit or to control the issue of food rations, except in a few stations which happened to be under competent local superintendence, and in the camps which were under strictly military supervision.

Up to that time the energies of the committee had been directed, and naturally and promptly so, to securing food and shelter, with little regard to the expense of doing it. Camps were hastily erected, refugees were taken into churches and private homes, not only in San Francisco, but in the surrounding towns, emergency hospitals were opened, and the pouring in, and, as it is aptly called here, the handing out of food began. To the fact that this was done unstintedly and indiscriminately in these first days is doubtless due, together with the free outdoor life, the extraordinary immunity from sickness. Any general or long-continued privation under the abnormal conditions would almost certainly have been reflected in a lessened capacity to resist disease.

The responsibility for the work which was still to be done after the emergency committees were relieved, developed upon the Finance Committee, the United States Army, and the National Red Cross. Until about May 5th your special representative had been occupied in laying the foundation for future work, by effecting the concentration of relief funds in the hands of the Finance Committee, and in establishing cordial working relations, which have continued uninterruptedly with the Federal, State and Municipal authorities, and with the volunteer bodies of all kinds which are doing practical work of great usefulness. Such Federal officers as the Superintendent of the Mint and the Collector of the Port have offered every courtesy. Governor Pardee, in the first interview with him, told me not to feel it necessary to consult him, but to do what was essential and get his consent afterward. Mayor Schmitz, at the moment of my arrival, when there were some who were uncertain whether a representative of the national organization was needed, gave me a most hearty welcome, and expressed in the most emphatic manner his gratitude to the President and the Secretary of War for their action. With Chairman Phelan and his associates in the Finance Committee, my relations have been practically those to which I have been accustomed in the society with which I have been connected for the past ten years, viz., those of complete confidence and readiness to accept any suggestion or recommendation unless on full discussion it should obviously be modified or rejected.

At the outset I was given the same authority to make any necessay expenditures that had been given to the chairman of the emergency committees. Later Mr. Allan Pollok of the committee and myself were made the sole purchasing agents, acting jointly as a purchasing committee. When the city was divided into seven civil sections for the distribution of food and clothing I appointed, with the concurrence of the chairman of the Mayor's Food Committee, a Civilian Chairman of each section, to represent the Red Cross, his headquarters being at the same place with the headquarters of the Military Chief of the section. It is the duty of this chairman to direct the work of the superintendents of the relief stations, to arrange the boundaries of their districts, to act upon their requisitions for clothing, and also upon any recommendations of the relief stations for special relief other than food or clothing, and in general to be responsible for the management of the relief work in their several sections and their assistants, are volunteer workers, although the chairman has authority to engage paid clerks and laborers when it becomes necessary to replace those who are obliged for any reason to relinquish their posts, if other volunteer workers can not be found.

I send with this a map showing the boundaries of the civil sections and

also a list of the chairmen and the location of their headquarters. At this writing the number of persons for whom food is supplied appears to be rapidly diminishing at many stations, the total having fallen to about 200,000, and the attention of the chairmen and superintendents is engaged very largely with the distribution of clothing. The Clothing Bureau occupies two large frame school houses, one for new and one for second-hand clothing. An attempt is made to use the latter first, but there are some garments, such as underclothing and men's shoes, which are scarce or of an inferior quality in the second hand clothing, and such things are from the beginning supplied from the new goods purchased by or for the Finance Committee.

It has been decided, owing to the apparant increase of employment, and the opening of provision stores and eating places, to make the issue of rations from May 12th only on alternate days. The issue for Sunday will be omitted, and thereafter it will be made only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. From May 12th the food card, which is based on registration, will be required from all who obtain supplies. A plan will also be put into operation by May 12th by which in certain districts, instead of the issue of uncooked foods, a meal ticket will be given, to be redeemed by the Finance Committee at 15 cents each. The meals are supplied by a contractor accustomed to feeding railroad employees on a large scale, who was sent to San Francisco with five complete camp outfits, by the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles.

In estimating the progress made thus far, it must not be overlooked that all means of transportation have been destroyed or made ineffective, leaving the automobile and wagon as practically the only reliance in the great distances to be covered and the steep hills up and down which relief supplies must be carried; and that ready money is still exceedingly scarce in the community. The bank vaults have not yet been opened. Municipal employees have not been paid. Employees of corporations are glad to get fifteen per cent of their wages, and even those who will be comparatively well-to-do in a fortnight are still utterly unable to buy. Your special representative, like the rest, was dependent for the first few days upon the relief stations for food, except when he was so fortunate as to be invited to an Army mess or a private residence. These conditions have now passed, but they are still so recent as to leave an uncomfortable sting in the minds of many who had never thought themselves likely to be applicants for relief.

At a special meeting of the Finance Committee held on May 4th, to consider what replies should be made to the numerous inquiries by telegraph and mail as to the future plans of the Committee, at which meeting several eminent persons not members of the committee were present by invitation, I deemed it expedient to submit in writing the following statement of my own views, and this communication became the basis for the discussion.

"James D. Phelan, Esq., Chairman Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds. Dear Sir: With your permission I will submit in writing some tentative suggestions in regard to the disposition of the Relief and Red Cross Funds which are, or are to be, at the disposal of your committee.

"There can be no difference of opinion that the distribution of food must be continued, even if this involves purchase of food supplies, until there are more cheap restaurants in various sections of the city and until there is more employment than there appears at this moment to be at hand. It is reported that there were yesterday, May 3d, 118 stations in operation, and that 267,967 were relieved from them. From this time there should be, and in fact there is being exercised a persistent and carefully directed pressure to reduce the number of these stations and the number who are fed from them. The registration which is now in progress and the use of the food card will contribute to this end. The enforcement of the provision in General Orders No. 18, that relief should not be given

to able-bodied adult men, is already producing some effect. The main considerations, however, in my judgment are not restrictive measures of these kinds essential as they are, but employment for the able-bodied, and the opening of restaurants for those who have or can get money or credit.

"I. I would therefore recommend the setting aside of a sum not to exceed say $100,000 to be expended by a special committee for the immediate employment both of men and of women in some necessary work which is in the public interest, but which can not be undertaken by the municipality and is not properly a charge on any private corporation or individual.

"II. I would recommend, secondly, that the speedy opening of restaurants where cooked meals can be purchased at a price not to exceed fifteen cents be encouraged and facilitated by the sale to responslble persons of surplus stores of certain kinds now in the hands of the Commissary, or known to be en route, at Army contract prices, the money received from this source to be turned in to the relief fund and used if found available in the purchase of other supplies of the same kind or of some other kind which may be more needed. Many such restaurants would be opened at once if food supplies could be procured in the open market. After a few days this will be possible, but at the present time assistance of this kind by the Commissary Department of the Army, by the authority of the Finance Committee, but without any outlay either by the Finance Committee or the Army, except to keep a record of the transactions, appear to me to be necessary.

"III. The purchase of clothing, bed clothes and shoes, may be necessary although no accurate estimate can be made of the needs in this direction until the Consolidated Clothing Bureau which will be opened to-morrow has been in operation for a few days.

"IV. Medical supplies for the hospitals are now being given from voluntary contributions, and the purchases made by the Army. Special food for the sick in hospitals is also at present available from the general supplies. But the maintenance of the private hospitals of the city, other than food and medical supplies is a very serious problem, and after the question of food for the hungry, it should have first consideration. The twenty private hospitals which have not been destroyed and are not endowed, have accommodations in all for about 1,000 patients. They have hitherto been supported mainly by the income from paying patients, and contributions, both of which have now been cut off. I would recommend that besides the supply of food and medicines, an appropriation not to exceed $1.00 a day for each patient actually cared for without charge in each of these hospitals should be allowed. For a period of six months this would cost $200,000, or if the expense of subsistence and medicines be added, about $500,000. It seems to me of the utmost importance that assurance should be given to these hospitals that this need will be met. If it seems wise to the Finance Committee to raise this sum independently, for this particular purpose, that could, I think. be done.

"V. San Francisco has not had any considerable provision for aged and infirm persons, for convalescents, or for chronic invalids. Heretofore the need for such institutions has not been so urgent. Under the conditions for the next year, after the privations and exposures of the earthquake and fire, and in view of the personal financial losses, it will be imperative that aged and feeble persons and convalescent patients for whom there is not room in the hospitals should be cared for. It may be said this could be done in the almshouse, but it is my judgment that it is a legitimate and proper charge upon the present relief fund to make provision for such persons on some carefully devised plan, during the coming summer and winter.

"VI. Finally, on the basis of the accurate registration now in progress under the supervision of Dr. C. C. Plehn, of the University of California, it will be possible to determine just what assistance of a substantial kind

should be given to families in the way of tools, household furniture, payment of rent, transportation, or even in cash. In this connection exceptional consideration should be given to professional men and women and to persons who have been engaged in clerical positions, and who, from the nature of their positions, have been dependent on the income of their employers, clients or patients. The loss of libraries, implements, and other means of livelihood by such people is in many instances even more serious than the loss of their homes, household furniture or other property. I would not recommend any public announcement at this time of any such intended disbursement, but it would be a great personal disappointment to me if there will not remain after all other needs are met a substantial sum which can be used in this manner, not to compensate people for their losses, but to meet their necessities, and to give them a new start in life. At Johnstown where the relief problem was much simpler and of less magnitude, though the loss of life was far greater, grants were made in many instances of $500 to $1,000. This was done after a careful consideration instead of establishing permanent warehouses from which food and clothing should be distributed. My recommendation would be to discontinue free distribution at the earliest practical moment and to use the remaining available relief funds for the substantial relief of such as are found to require it, and that as soon as possible a definite date be fixed after which applications for assistance from the Relief and Red Cross Funds can not be considered.

"In these ways the danger of demoralizing and pauperizing the poor can be obviated, while the generous purpose of the contributors for the relief of San Francisco can be more completely accomplished. Respectfully submitted, (signature.)"

On the motion of his Grace, Archbishop Riordan, a committee of five persons was appointed to consider these recommendations after it had been decided that only a very general reply could as yet be given to the inquiries.

This committee, consisting of Archbishop Riordan, Governor Pardee, Mr. E. H. Harriman, Rabbi J. Voorsanger and Edward T. Devine, met immediately after the adjournment and agreed upon the following report, which was submitted to the Finance Committee on the following day and adopted without dissent. It was thought best not to make public the report of the action of the committee, for the reason that it would doubtless lead to demands under paragraph 4, with which the committee was not yet prepared to deal.

"The communication submitted to the Finance Committee by Dr. Edward T. Devine, and referred to this committee for consideration contained six recommendations, all of which meet with our approval except that relating to emergency employment for men and women, which we consider inadvisable.

"Restating the suggestions which we endorse, and assuming that the supply of food and of clothing will be continued until the absolute need in these directions is met, we respectfully recommend:

"I. That the opening of cheap restaurants be encouraged and facilitated by the sale to responsible persons at Army contract prices of any surplus stores now in hand or en route, the proceeds to be turned into the relief fund to be expended in the purchase of the same or other supplies as the Finance Committee or its purchasing agents may direct.

"II. That definite provision be made for the maintenance of the permanent private hospitals which are in position to care for free patients, by the payment at the rate of $10 per week for the care of patients who are unable to pay, and that after an accurate estimate has been made of the number of beds in each hospital, a sufficient sum be appropriated for this purpose.

"III. That provision be made on some carefully devised plan for the care during the coming year of convalscent patients, and for the care of aged and infirm persons for whom there is not already sufficient provision.

"IV. That on the basis of the registration now in progress and subsequent inquiry into the facts in such cases, special relief in the form of tools, implements, household furniture and sewing machines, or in any other form which may be approved by the committee be supplied to individuals and families found to be in need of such relief, that the administration of this special relief fund be entrusted to a committee of seven members to be appointed by the chairman of the Finance Committee, with such paid service at its disposal as the special relief committee may find necessary, and that as soon as practicable a definite date be fixed after which applications for aid from the Relief and Red Cross Funds can not be considered. (Signed), T. P. Riordan, Archbishop Diocese of California, George C. Paradee, Governor of California, E. H. Harriman, Jacob Voorsanger, Chairman Mayor's Food Committee, Edward T. Devine, Special Representative Red Cross."

The plan for aiding the private hospitals in the manner indicated has been entrusted to a special committee consisting of Edward T. Devine, Allen Pollok and J. Downey Harvey. The plan for special relief in the form wherever practicable, of loans to be repaid, is now about to be inaugurated under my directions, pending the appointment of the Committee of Seven and the perfecting of whatever mechanism that committee may think necessary.

Without detailing the precise steps by which the result has been brought about, the present situation is that the Finance Committee is responsible for the funds and exercises control while the Red Cross is its executive arm, and with the help of a host of volunteers is carrying the policies of the committee into effect. The California Branch of the Red Cross is turning into the treasury of the Finance Committee any contributions sent to it, and in turn is receiving certain appropriations for its own local work, which is especially in connection with hospitals and the distribution of clothing.

Arrangements are being perfected to assimilate Red Cross auxilaries in the suburbs of the system which is in force here. Of course no attempt has been made here to describe the large amount of individual relief work done by direction of Mr. Hearst, Mr. Rockefeller and others, although I am making an attempt to secure full information concerning it for my complete report.

The statement thus far made, for the sake of clearness, has referred only to the work of the Finance Committee. and the Red Cross. It is, however, the United States Army, under General Funston during the first few days, while the fire was raging, and under General Greely during the period since my own arrival, that has done the actual work of receiving, storing, handling and distributing the supplies which have been contributed or purchased. It is the Army which has aided the police department to maintain order the health department to maintain health, the entire city to regain its equilibrium. For the people of San Francisco, the devout prayer "God bless the Army" will forever have a new and deeper meaning.

On two occasions I have given to General Greely in writing the most emphatic statement of my conviction that it was absolutely essential that the Army should not only continue but should extend beyond the limits to which it had then gone, its activities for the relief of the city and its people. The ground upon which this opinion was based was stated in my letter to be that through the extensive and immediate use of the Army for a brief period normal conditions could be most quickly restored.

The forecast with which this letter closed is already in progress of fulfillment. The numbers in the food lines are decreasing, the measures by which pressure is brought to bear upon those who would continue to receive free food rather than make reasonable exertions in their own behalf are more readily accepted, there is entire public confidence in the impartiality and justice with which any necessary restrictive policies are en-

forced, and the new life of the new city is beginning under the most favorable auspices. As speedily as possible the Army will withdraw from its non-military duties and the parallel Red Cross organization which has come into existence by the side of the military relief systems will aid materially in the transition. This process should not be unduly delayed, but neither can it be made with too great suddenness. The absolute harmony which exists between General Greely and his officers on one side, and the Finance Committee and the Red Cross on the other, will be continued through this period, and it is respectfully suggested that in this, as in the emergency measures already undertaken, the opinion of the Commanding General, based on personal experience and observation on the ground, be given the greatest possible weight by the Secretary of War and the President.

With deep appreciation of the support which has been consistently given on all sides to those who have had to bear these great and unique responsibilities, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) EDWARD T. DEVINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 31

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT,
President American National Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

On May 11th, in accordance with a telegraphic request from the Red Cross, I transmitted a brief report of progress in the relief work in San Francisco. I have now the honor to submit a supplementry statement covering the interval between May 11th and the present date, at which time, in accordance with my request, you have consented that I shall be relieved from duty as the representative of the Red Cross in San Francisco. I have been constrained to make this request because I can not longer remain away from my regular work in New York.

Until June 30th the general plan for the administration of relief described in my report of May 11th was continued: that is to say, the Army remained in charge of receiving supplies, warehousing, transporting, guarding and delivering them to local relief stations, while the Red Cross was responsible for the appointment of the civilian chairman in the seven civil sections into which the city was divided; for the management of the relief stations and local warehouses; for the distribution of supplies to individuals; for the registration of families, and for the making of requisitions for articles which, in addition to donated supplies, should be purchased in order to keep the warehouses properly stocked. The division of the work between the Army and the Red Cross is more fully and accurately set forth in the following communication submitted on June 19th to the Finance Committee, with the approval of the Division Commander of the Army:

"JAMES D. PHELAN, ESQ.,
"Chairman Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds
"Hamilton School, City.

Sir:

"In accordance with your request, I beg to submit the following general statement concerning the present organization of our relief work:

"The broad line of demarcation between the Army and the Red Cross has been that the Army deals with supplies and the Red Cross with individuals. By this I mean that the Army receives supplies at the docks and depots, transports them to the central warehouses and from warehouses to relief stations, being responsible for their custody and security until delivered to the relief stations or other points of distribution. The Red Cross on the other hand is responsible for the registration of families, the

management of the relief stations, the issue of ration tickets, meal tickets, orders for clothing, etc., for the consolidation of relief stations, when this is justified by diminishing numbers, for the selection of volunteer and paid employees, and in general the distribution of rations, meals, clothing and other forms of relief to those who are in need. There have been some departures from the division of work above indicated especially as to the relief work in the military camps, where officers have done some work which outside the camps is done by volunteer or paid workers engaged by the Red Cross.

"The Red Cross—originally with the concurrent authority of the Mayor's Food Committee—appointed the seven Civilian Chairmen who have been responsible under my direction for all of the work in the seven civil sections into which the city has been divided, which did not fall within the province of the military officers. The commanding officer and the civilian chairman have worked together, having their headquarters at the same place, and conferring and agreeing on all important questions of policy. As to the efficiency of these civilian chairmen and the manner in which they have done their work, submit herewith a letter from General Greely, based on an independent, careful inquiry under his direction, which letter speaks for itself. (See pages 4, 5 and 6.)

"The work of the Employment Bureau, which was discontinued on May 31st, having served the purpose for which it was created, and the sewing rooms for women, conducted in the same building, and also the work of the Special Relief Committee, are special activities for which the Red Cross has been entirely responsible. The undersigned has also served with Mr. Allan Pollok as a member of the Purchasing Committee and with Mr. Pollok and Mr. J. Downey Harvey as a member of the Hospital Committee, these activities also being independent of any direct connection with the military authorities.

"Respectfully yours,
"EDWARD T. DEVINE,
"Special Representative."

It will be recognized that very responsible duties devolved upon the civilian chairmen and upon the superintendents of the food stations and clothing bureaus, for whose appointment and for the direction of whose work the chairmen were held accountable. It was their task to see not only that adequate shelter, clothing, food and other necessities and comforts were provided, but also that as rapidly as possible the numbers of those who were receiving supplies should be reduced, unnecessary relief stations discontinued; and, when changed conditions made it possible, to aid in developing a better and more effective system of rehabilitation to replace the general and at first practically indiscriminate distribution of food and clothing which had been necessary.

Complete harmony of action and of policy was maintained between the parallel military and civilian organizations, and the estimation in which the civilian chairmen and their associates were held by the officers of the Army is fairly indicated by the following communication from the Division Commander, sent in my temporary absence from the city to Mr. Bicknell, without suggestion of the representative of the Red Cross, when plans were being completed for the withdrawal of the Army from this branch of the relief work:

"HEADQUARTERS PACIFIC DIVISION,
"San Francisco, Cal., June 13, 1906.

"MR. E. P. BICKNELL,
"Hamilton School, City.

"SIR:

"I have caused inquiries to be made regarding the standing and efficiency of the civilian chairmen of the relief sections, having taken up this subject with particular reference to the transfer of these stations to the civil control. I have to recommend action as follows:

"1st Section: Dr. Phillip M. Thomas whose ability and capacity are reported to be beyond question. It is suggested that he take entire charge of this section on Monday, June 18, 1906. There are no food stations, 3 soup kitchens and 4 special diet stations in this section.

"2d Section: Dr. Frank Ford is a capable and reliable official. There remains but one food station, three soup kitchens and two special diet stations in this section. I recommend that he take charge Thursday, June 14th.

"3d Section: Dr. H. Gunn is reported to be efficient. There are no food stations in this section, relief being by soup kitchens and special diet stations. Dr. Gunn has already assumed charge of this section.

"4th Section: Mr. Osgood Putnam is an able and efficient chairman. Should Mr. Putnam decline longer service, it is believed that his assistant, Mr. H. M. Owens, could satisfactorily replace him. There are 11 food stations, 4 soup kitchens, 10 special diet stations in this section. It is recommended that the chairman take charge on June 18th.

"5th Section: Dr. J. L. Howard is a most capable and efficient chairman. It is recommended that he take charge on June 18th. There are 3 food stations, 4 soup kitchens and 3 special diet stations in this section.

"6th Section: Mr. J. C. Astredo is fully able and competent. There are 7 food stations, no soup kitchens, and no special diet stations. It is recommended that the transfer be made on Saturday, June 23d.

"7th Section: Mr. James Rolph is an efficient chairman. There are 7 food stations, no soup kitchens and no special diet stations in this section. It is recommended that the ransfer be made on Saturday, June 23rd.

"It may be added that the dates of transfer recommended are the latest dates, it being understood that earlier transfers should be made if satisfactory to you. It would be satisfactory to me to have an officer available for conference with you on any subjects connected with this work until June 30th, but it is thought that all these stations could be satisfactorily handled without any further advice or assistance from the Army.

"Yours truly,

"A. W. GREELY,

"Major General Commanding."

The civilian organization in the seven sections has been continued until this date, when, the general distribution of food and clothing having been ended, the chairman, the superintendents of relief stations, and their assistants will be relieved from duty, except in a single section, where exceptional conditions make the continuance of the present system advisable for at least a part of August.

Since July 1st not only the relief work above described but also the management of the camps and of the warehouses and the transportation of supplies have devolved upon a commission of three members, officially designated as the Executive Commission of the Relief and Red Cross Funds, but commonly referred to as the Relief Commission.

During my absence on a brief journey to Washington there was much discussion as to what should be done upon the withdrawal of the Army from participation in the administration of relief. Among the suggestions which were made those which received most serious consideration were—

(1) That the entire work should be undertaken by the Red Cross;

(2) That the Finance Committee should incorporate and assume full charge;

(3) That the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Supervisors, should appoint a new committee, co-ordinate with the Finance Committee, reserving to the latter only the duties which its name would indicate.

At the suggestion of General Greely, a plan was adopted on June 18th which embodied a combination of these three suggestions, the Executive Commission consisting of three members to be appointed, respectively, by the Mayor, the Finance Committee and the National Red Cross. To this Commission the Mayor appointed Edward F. Moran, the Finance

Committee, George H. Pippy, and the National Red Cross, Edward T. Devine, who was elected chairman of the Commission. Ernest P. Bicknell, who came to San Francisco as representative of the Chicago Commercial Association and who had been rendering invaluable assistance to the National Red Cross from the date of his arrival, April 23d, was made secretary of the Commission. The Finance Committee fixed a salary of five hundred dollars per month for the members of the Commission and would willingly have allowed a proportionate sum to the secretary. Both the chairman and secretary, however, being on temporary leave of absence from their respective positions in New York and Chicago, continued to serve without compensation, asking only for the reimbursement of their expenses.

On June 26th the chairman of the Relief Commission submitted the following communication to the Finance Committee:

"On June 18th a communication was presented to the Finance Committee, copies of which were also submitted to the Mayor of San Francisco and to the Red Cross, suggesting that a Commission of three members be appointed to take entire charge of the executive work of relief and rehabilitation, one member of this commission to be appointed by the Mayor, one by the Finance Committee, and one by the Red Cross. The Mayor, who was present at this meeting, indicated his approval and acceptance of the plan proposed and the Finance Committee also accepted it, adopting the following resolutions:

"That a Commission of Three be appointed, as suggested in the letter of General Greely.

"Hon. W. H. Taft, President of the National Red Cross, later indicated his approval of the plan, with the understanding that Edward T. Devine should be the representative of the Red Cross on the Commission. His Honor, Mayor Schmitz, appointed Edward F. Moran, and the Finance Committee on June 22d elected George H. Pippy. The Commission, thus constituted organized on the morning of June 23, electing the undersigned chairman, and Ernest P. Bicknell secretary.

"The Finance Committee at the meeting on June 22d, in response to a verbal inquiry from the undersigned as to the exact scope of the work of the Commission, expressed the desire that the Commission should itself outline the general scope of its work and submit plans for the consideration of the Finance Committee. The present statement, which must necessarily be of a general character, is submitted by the Commission in accordance with this request, and will also be presented for information to His Honor, the Mayor, and to the National Red Cross.

"The work to be undertaken will naturally fall into eight main departments,

"I. MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION OF CAMPS. The camps are of four classes: (1) Military camps on military reservations. These will continue under the supervision of the military authorities and our only relation to them will be to furnish any necessary food, clothing or other relief, and to arrange for the eventual removal of any who are not able to make their own arrangements. (2) Military camps in public parks and squares. The problem in these camps is to provide superintendence, sanitation, policing, and labor which are now supplied by the Army. The present organization should be continued, the pay roll being transferred but the personnel so far as possible being retained, from the commanding officer of camps down. Estimates for the expense of conducting these camps for the month of June have been supplied to the Finance Committee by General Greely and appropriations in accordance therewith are recommended. (3) Camps in public squares or on other city property not under military control. These camps should be immedialely incorporated into the system which now prevails in the military camps. The co-operation of the Park Department, the Health Department, and the Police Department will be essential, but we are informed by the Mayor that the expense of sanitation and policing which has heretofore been borne by the Army

will have te be met from the Relief Fund and probably the same is true of the non-military camps which will become a part of the same system. (4) Camps and straggling shacks and tents on private property. The Commission will have no authority to interfere with persons living either in tents or in temporary dwellings on private ground, but the giving of any relief to such persons may be made subject to any conditions which are considered necessary, and the intervention of the Health Board may be asked whenever there are unsanitary conditions.

"II. WAREHOUSES. After July 1st, there will be only two warehouses, one in the Moulder School for provisions and the other, now in the Crocker School and about to be removed to the new warehouse, Geary & Gough Sts., construction of which has been authorized by the Finance Committee, for clothing and other supplies. It is expected that the present management of these two warehouses can be continued, the military officers now in charge being given leave for this purpose and engaged by the Commission. In this event the officers, as superintendents of the warehouses, will probably be made purchasing agents of the Commission for the kinds of goods of which they respectively have charge.

"III. HOT MEAL RESTAURANTS. There are now some 27 hot meal restaurants on which 10 cent and 15 cent tickets are issued by the Red Cross in the several sections to be redeemed by the Finance Committee. As these restaurants are located in camps any necessary supervision of their management and sanitation so long as they are continued may safely be entrusted to the superintendent of camps and to those who are in charge of the several camps under his direction. The Commission should assume responsibility for the issuing of tickets and certifying the bills of the contractors to the Finance Committee.

"IV. SECTION ORGANIZATION. The civilian chairmen of the seven sections in addition to their duties in the distribution of food and clothing in the relief stations have succeeded in the duties of the military chief of sections, and they should be responsible to the Commission until relieved, which can not probably be earlier than the end of July. These chairmen have given their entire time to this work since May 1st and they should be paid for their services. They should be held responsible in the immediate future for the distribution of clothing, meal tickets and other relief and for the second registration which is now in progress and which will bring to the Commission a large number of cases in which grants of money or its equivalent are required.

"V. HOSPITALS. The care of the indigent sick has thus far been in part in emergency hospitals maintained as a part of the camp system, and in part in private hospitals on a per capita basis—payment being made to the hospitals for each patient who is accepted as a proper charge on the relief fund. It is desirable that the present plan be continued, under the supervision of the Commission, the medical executive who has been engaged by the Hospital Committee remaining in charge and supervising the emergency hospitals in camps as well as the care in private hospitals of which the expense is met from the relief fund.

"VI. SPECIAL RELIEF. This is now one of the most important parts of the work to be done by the Commission. It includes all aid given to individuals or families other than food or ordinary clothing. Its keynote is rehabilitation. Its object is to enable those who are now dependent on the relief stations, or whose means of livelihood have been destroyed, to become self supporting. The means employed are the furnishing of tools, furniture, sewing machines or other things, transportation to other places, or loan, as may be indicated by the investigation in each instance. The Finance Committee has thus far advanced $15,000.00 for experimental work in this direction. About 500 applications have been passed upon, and checks have already been drawn and are awaiting signature for over $3,000.00 in excess of the amount apropriated. It is recommended that an additional appropriation for this purpose be made at once. An advisory committee of 5 or 7 members will be appointed in connection with this

"VII. LOANS. The Commission has under consideration the advisability of opening a department of loans on (1) Pledges, such as are ordinarily deposited in pawn shops, (2) Real estate mortgage for the erection of homes, (3) Chattel mortgage on furniture, etc., and (4) Personal endorsement. Such a department or departments would be of great service to persons who do not wish to accept charity and who are still not in position unaided to build, furnish their homes or get started in business. Especially is this true on account of the delay and uncertainty in the payment of insurance claims. The Commission is not yet prepared to make a definite reccommendation on this subject, and it is named only as one of the departments of work which it may be desirable to undertake in the near future.

"VIII. HOUSING. The question of shelter appears to the Commission to be one of paramount importance—so important indeed as to require not only further consideration by the Commission itself and by the Finance Committee, but also the Co-operation of a strong board of consulting architects and builders who would doubtless be willing to assist the Commission in this capacity without compensation. Estimates are before the Commission for the construction of temporary dwellings of from $200.00 to $400.00 each. His Honor, Mayor Schmitz, has expressed the opinion to the Commission that instead of constructing such temporary buildings every effort should be made to provide before the winter season a sufficient number of permanent homes of an attractive character for all who need to be housed. The Commission is inclined to accept this view, although it is admitted that some additional temporary barracks may be found necessary if by Sept. 1st it appears that there will be a shortage of permanent housing accommodations.

"If the Finance Committee decides that it will be advisable that $1,000,000 or some such amount be invested in acquiring land and erecting homes to be rented and sold on reasonable terms of monthly payment, it is probable that this sum can be greatly augmented by investment from private parties, if for any reason the Government deposits are not found to be available for this purpose. The business can be so conducted as to pay a reasonable return on such investment and still make the dwellings of moderate cost to the renter and purchaser.

"IX. FINANCES. It is understood by the Commission that complete financial control remains with the Finance Committee, as was suggested by General Greely in his letter of June 15th to the Finance Committee. All work undertaken by the Commission will be on estimates and plans submitted in advance to the Finance Committee. All bills will be audited and paid by the Finance Committee. The Commission will make only such purchases and contracts and engage such employees as have been authorized by the Finance Committee and the certificate of the duly authorized officers and agents of the Commission would become a warrant for payment when found to be in accordance with the action of the Finance Committee. Certified copies of resolutions authorizing given lines of work should be supplied by the Finance Committee to the Commission. On the other hand, to fix responsibility and prevent confusion, all executive work, both for relief and for rehabilitation, should devolve upon the Commission, which should be held responsible for initating relief measures, presenting them to the Finance Committee and subsequently carrying them into effect.

"Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Relief Commission,

"EDWARD T. DEVINE,
"Chairman."

This was accepted by the Finance Committee as a satisfactory outline of the work about to be undertaken by the Commission, except as to paragraph 6, Special Relief. This subject was reserved for special consideration at a later meeting of the Finance Committee, at which it was decided to carry into effect a plan which had been formally adopted two months

earlier, viz., to appoint a Rehabilitation Committee which should have in charge the entire work of grants and loans to individuals. Pending the appointment of this committee several appropriations, amounting in the aggregate to forty thousand dollars, had been placed at the disposal of the Special Representative of the National Red Cross, for experimental grants in the direction of rehabilitaton, over $22,000.00 having been expended before the committee was named on June 29th. The following analysis will indicate the purposes for which this sum had been used:

Report of Rehabilitation granted to and including June 28, 1906

Total number applications	730
Total number of individuals represented	1,755
Number of applications for relief supplies	250
Number of applications for employment	14
Number of applications for tools	188
Number of applications for household re-establishment	41
Number of applications for business enterprises	52
Number of applications for special relief	185
Number of cases referred to others	227
Number of cases refused	31
Number of cases not found	25
Number of cases withdrawn	76
Number of cases assisted	371
Amount spent for tools	$3194.45
Amount spent for household re-establishment	1231.25
Amount spent for business enterprises	4101.50
Amount spent for special relief	4081.50
Total disbursement	$12608.70
Amount to be repaid, unsecured	7320.30
Amount to be repaid secured	610.50
Amount repaid	166.20

Report of Transportation granted to and including June 28, 1906.

Number of individuals	1308
Number of tickets	889-½
Number refused, referred, withdrawn	193
Applicants' Contribution	$4517.72
Railroad Contribution (estimated)	22734.57
Committee Contribution (estimated)	9903.33
Amount actually paid by Committee	6146.45
Amount to be repaid	562.00
Amount repaid	163.30

The undersigned was appointed chairman of the Rehabilitation Committee, with the following additional members: Oscar K. Cushing; F. W. Dohrmann, John Gallwey, M. D.; Rt. Rev. Wm. Ford Nichols, later represented by Archdeacon, John A. Emery; Most Rev. Patrick W. Riordan, represented by Rev. D. O. Crowley; and Rev. Jacob Voorsanger. Eighty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purposes of this committee at the meeting at which it was appointed; two weeks later another appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars was made; and on July 23d, fifty thousand dollars. At that time payments were being made at the rate of nearly ten thousand dollars a day, and it was anticipated that the total amount that could be wisely expended through this channel would be not less than $1,500.000.

Valuable co-operation had been given in this work from the beginning by the Associated Charities, and it was soon recognized that in this field of work lay the best opportunity for this well established society to render an important service to the community. An appropriation was made by the Finance Committee directly to the Associated Charities for its administrative expenses, which amounted in the month of July to a little

over six thousand dollars. The working force of the society included 112 paid workers and fifty-five volunteers. The Associated Charities secured the services of several experienced visitors from other cities, who were judiciously distributed in the various sections, and local committees were organized in each section who passed upon all applications after the necessary investigation by the visitors of the Associated Charities. Grants of less than two hundred dollars were authorized by any one member of the Rehabilitation Committee, of sums of between two and five hundred by two members acting together, while applications for larger sums were passed upon by the entire committee. Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell served as secretary of the Rehibilitation Committee. The practical direction of the office was until July 7th in the hands of Mr. Oscar K. Cushing, who had devoted almost his entire time since the fire to this work and to that of the earlier committee on Transporation of which he had been chairman. On the date named Mr. Francis H. McLean, one of those who had come to San Francisco on the invitation of the Associated Charities, was appointed superintendent of the office of the Rehabilitation Committee, although Mr. Cushing and all the other members of the Committee continued to give regularly half their time or more to its work.

During the month of July the work of the Relief Commission proceeded on the lines indicated in the report to the Finance Committee quoted above, without special incident. The care of the indigent sick in hospitals remained under the personal supervision of Dr. J. Wilson Shiels. The hot-meal kitchens were gradually diminished in number until only fourteen remained, all of which were in permanent camps. The general distribution of food and of clothing was successfully brought to a conclusion. The management of the camps, under the supervision of Major J. A. Gaston, remained practically as under the Army regime. Order was maintained by the municipal police department and sanitation by the health department, whose officials also assumed charge of the emergency hospitals, free dispensaries, and any necessary free medical service in the camps.

The Relief Commission, immediately upon its appointment, gave attention to the subject of providing permanent homes for the refugees now in tents or other temporary shelter; a board of consulting architects and builders, consisting of the following persons, was appointed: J. W. Reid; Walter D. Bliss; Wm. B. Faville; John Galen Howard; J. D. Galloway; H. A. Schulz; Frank T. Shea; Frederick Meyer; Albert Pissis; John J. Mahoney; Walter Miller; George A. Dodge; Willis Polk; Wm. Curlett; and Jeremiah Dineen.

After conferences with this board and others, and as careful a study of the subject as the necessity of reaching an early decision permitted, the following report, adopted both by the Relief Commission and the Rehabilitation Committee, was presented to the Finance Committee of Relief and Red Cross Funds:

"SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 10, 1906.

"JAMES D. PHELAN, ESQ.,
"Chairman Finance Committee.

"SIR:

"The Finance Committee at its last meeting referred to the Rehabilitation Committee for consideration and report a proposition made in the Finance Committee by Mr. M. H. de Young that a donation be made to any workingman owning a lot in the burnt district of one-third of the value of the dwelling to be erected on it, this donation, however, not to exceed in any case the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, and to be paid not to the lot owner but to the contractor who builds the house when it is completed and clear of liens.

"The Executive Commission has had under consideration various plans for acquiring tracts of land and building homes for sale or rental, one such plan having been referred to the Commission by the Finance Committee at its last meeting. The Executive Commission has also ap-

pointed, with the knowledge and approval of the Finance Committee, a consulting board of architects and builders who have placed their services at our disposal without compensation, both for expert counsel on general plans and for the making of suitable designs for dwellings which might be built by the Commission or by individual lot owners.

"Under these circumstances, both the Executive Commission and the Rehabilitation Committee have given careful consideration to this subject, and have held informal joint sessions in order that any recommendations made by this Committee might have the endorsement of both bodies, and might if possible be such as to secure the immediate favorable consideration of the Finance Committee. It is agreed on all sides that no time is to be lost if houses are to be made available before the winter season, and before the tents which are now in use are so dilapidated as to be uninhabitable.

"The Rehabilitation Committee recommends the acceptance of the principle that workingmen and others of moderate means whose homes were destroyed by fire, who own lots in the burnt district, and who can not obtain from banks, building and loan associations or other society enough to rebuild without assistance should be aided in rebuilding by a donation or loan from the relief fund. This policy involves no new action by the Finance Committee except the appropriation from time to time of such sums as may be required by the Rehabilitation Committee to carry it into effect. It is exactly in line with the work which that Committee was created to undertake. This Committee is therefore already endeavoring to ascertain how many applications are likely to be made for such donations or loans, and devising such safeguards as will protect the operation of the plan from the obivious abuses to which it might be subjected. If there are any conditions of such grants which the Finance Committee or its members would consider it desirable to call to our attention, it is suggested that this be done at the earliest possible moment, and if the Finance Committee disapproves the plan, that of course should be indicated before any further steps are taken. As soon as the information is available, an estimate will be presented to the Finance Committee as to the amount of money which is required to carry this policy into effect. We consider it doubtful whether this plan of itself will go very far toward providing shelter for the families now in tents, but the time which has elapsed since the plan was proposed has not been sufficient to enable us to secure accurate information on this subject.

"The Executive Commission on July 9th held a conference with the consulting Board of Architects and Builders, at which the Chairman of the Finance Committee, the Mayor, and some of the members of the Rehabilitation Committee were present, and the whole subject was exhaustively considered. The conclusion reached was that no one plan had been suggested which would completely solve the problem of housing the homeless families, but that immediate action is desirable in the following directions:

"I. The first necessity is the shelter of those who are entirely dependent. We recommend for this purpose the erection on city property of an attractive permanent building or buildings on the cottage pavilion plan for the care of aged and infirm persons, chronic invalids and other adult dependent persons for whom it is not so much a question of rehabilitation as of permanent maintenance. We recommend that such building or buildings to be errected from the relief fund be large enough to accommodate one thousand men and women, and that the maintenance of the institution after it is erected be left to the municipality. Alternative plans would be to care for these aged and infirm persons in existing private institutions, on a per capita weekly basis similiar to that on which patients are now cared for in private hospitals, or to make an allowance in the nature of a pension for their care in private families. We believe that the erecton of a special pavilion would be more economical and that it

has the indirect advantage of enabling the city to secure an attractive modern public home for aged and infirm persons. The plan suggested, supplemented by the policy now in force of caring for the indigent sick in hospitals and the ordinary operation of the established charitable agencies of the city will, it is believed, adequately and humanely shelter those who are actually destitute, and who from lack of any earning capacity must remain entirely dependent upon public relief.

"II. The next and more serious problem is the supply of dwellings for families who ordinarily pay a moderate rental, who do not own land and have no considerable savings, but who are in receipt of ordinary wages. There are probably five thousand families now in tents or other temporary shelter who are in this position. Possibly, if those who are temporarily out of the city and who desire to return are included, this number may be ten thousand. No accurate estimate is possible for the reason that there is no information available as to what number has already permanently removed to suburban towns, what number has been absorbed in existing homes by the doubling up process, and what number will build for themselves. What is certain, however, is that no real beginning has yet been made by private enterprise or otherwise in the erection of dwellings for the five thousand families of which we do have knowledge, although nearly half of the long summer season, which fortunately lay between the disaster of April and the winter season, has already elapsed. It was therefore the unanimous conclusion of the conference, and it is the official recommendation of the Relief Commission that in addition to all that is done for individuals through the Rehabilitation Committee some considerable contribution to the supply of homes should be made directly from the Relief and Red Cross Funds either by financial assistance to private individuals or corporations in building on a large scale suitable dwellings, on satisfactory terms, or by the creation for this particular purpose of an incorporated body, which can make contracts and enforce legal obligations. It is therefore recommended that unless the alternative suggested can be made immediately effective, eleven or more persons, including the Mayor, the Chairman of the Finance Committee and suitable representation of the National Red Cross, the Executive Commission and the Rehabilitation Committee, be designated by the Finance Committee to form a corporation under the laws of this State relating to corporations not for profit, that not less than one million dollars be subscribed by the Finance Committee as capital or as a permanent loan to this corporation; that the homes thus provided be sold in a monthly installment plan to families who were living in San Francisco on April 17th, and rented to those who are unable to purchase; that all income from rentals and sales after meeting necessary expenses be invested in the building of other houses, or for such other public philanthropic objects as may be decided upon by the corporation, with the consent of the Finance Committee. After one year it might be found practicable and desirable for the corporation thus formed to sell its remaining property and interests to Savings Banks or otherwise and to dispose of the entire sum thus obtained for the relief of those who were still at that time in any way in distress through the disaster or if there were no such distress, then for some public purpose which might be decided upon.

"The essential thing at this time is that at the earliest possible moment some of the funds which are now lying idle in the treasury of the Finance Committee, shall be put at work providing homes for the working people of the community. The plan which we have recommended is proposed, first, as a relief measure because the tents will not provide proper shelter after October; second, as a measure of public policy, because in interests of the community it is not desirable that San Francisco shall lose her present population of working people merely because there are not dwellings to be rented or bought; third, also as a measure of public policy, because it is desirable that workingmen shall have the

opportunity to own their homes, and this opportunity is now afforded not on a charitable but on a reasonable and just business basis; and finally, because the intelligent and efficient carrying out of the plan proposed will enable the community to set a standard of attractive, sanitary, safe and yet comparatively inexpensive dwellings which will have a beneficial effect not only in the immediate future but for the coming generation. The co-operation of the municipal administration in enforcing suitable conditions as to sanitation, light, ventilation, fire protection, etc., of the architects in making plans for convenient and attractive homes at moderate cost; of the building trades in getting these homes built; and of the Finance Commitee in advancing capital and creating a corporation which will insure the purchasers against fraud or injustice will solve the housing problem and nothing less than this co-operation will solve it.

"In closing this report, however, the Rehabilitation Committee and the Relief Commission alike wish to emphasize the fact that there is no intention that the relief fund shall become a providence of the refugees, solving all their difficulties and relieving them of all individual responsibility. On the contrary, it is confidently expected that each family will to the greatest possible extent solve its own problems, find its own capital, decide on the plans for its own home, discharge its obligations for any money advanced as soon as practicable, and that if these recommendations are adopted the entire business will be so conducted by the Rehabilitation Committee, the Executive Commission and the corporation formed for the purpose of acquiring land and building homes, as to preserve in full integrity the fundamental traits of American character, individual initiative and personal responsibility.

"Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Executive Commission and the Rehabilitation Committee.

"EDWARD T. DEVINE,
"Chairman."

The subject was laid over until the following meeting, a copy of the report being sent to each member of the Committee, and on July 13th the following resolutions were adopted by the Finance Committee:

"RESOLVED that the Finance Committee of Red Cross and Relief Funds adopt the following plan and make the following appropriations for the rehabilitation of San Francisco:

"First: That $100,000, or such less sum as may be necessary, be used for the construction of a building or pavilion on the Alms House Tract, San Francisco, to afford accommodations for the destitute people now in San Francisco, amounting to about 1,000 persons.

"Second: That a sum not exceeding $150,000 be used in the construction and repair of temporary buildings in the public parks to afford shelter for the homeless during the coming winter.

"Third: That a sum not exceeding $500,000 be used as donations to enable lot owners in the burned district to rebuild their homes in such district, such donations to be made as follows: To each lot owner shall be given a sum equal to one-third of the cost of the building to be constructed on his lot in the burned district, such donation, however, not to exceed in any one case $500, and no more than one donation shall be made to any one person or family, such donation to be paid to the contractor when the building is completed. The offer to remain open until the first day of October, 1906, unless this appropriation of $500,000 is sooner exhausted.

"Fourth: That a sum not exceeding $500,000 be used in making loans to those—wether owners or tenants—whose places of residence in San Francisco were burned in the great fire, such loan to be used in building new dwellings anywhere in San Francisco on a lot owned by the person or family to whom such loan is made, such loan to equal one-third of the

cost of the building, not however to exceed in any case $1,000, and no more than one loan to be made to any one person or family, security for such loan to be taken by way of second mortgage upon the building and lot, if necessary the borrower to pay 3 per cent net interest. This offer to remain open until the first day of October, 1906, unless this appropriation of $500,000 is sooner exhausted.

"Fifth: That a sum not exceeding $2,500,000 be used in the acquisition of tracts of land in suitable and convenient locations in this city and county and in the erection of buildings thereon for dwelling purposes, such buildings to be either cottages, two-story dwellings or flats containing apartments of from three to six rooms and bath each, costing from $750 to $2,000 for each cottage, two-story dwelling, or apartment, to be erected as expeditiously as possible, and to be sold at cost for cash or upon the installment plan, to bona fide residents of San Francisco, who are engaged in some business or employment.

"As moneys are returned to the fund by repayment of loans in subdivision fourth, or of installments in the purchase of the above buildings, such money shall be reinvested in the same manner as in the first instance. When the rehabilitation of San Francisco shall have been accomplished, any money remaining in the fund shall be disposed of for the benefit of the people of the city and county of San Francisco.

"*Resolved further* that for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing proposals, a corporation be organized under the laws of the State of California with the powers necessary for the purposes required; that the incorporators of such corporation shall consist of the members of the Finance Committee of the Relief and Red Cross Funds together with the Governor of the State of California and the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, said corporation to have a Board of Directors eleven in number and from such Board of Directors an Executive Committee of three shall be chosen with full power to transact the business of said corporation, subject, of course, to the supervision and approval of the Board of Directors."

Pursuant to these resolutions, the Finance Committee proceeded to effect incorporation under the name San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds: A Corporation.

In order to prevent unnecessary machinery of administration, it was decided by the new corporation, which received all the assets and assumed the liabilities of the former Finance Committee to assume also the duties heretofore devolving on the Relief Commission, and the existing Rehabilitation Committee naturally became responsible to the corporation, as previously to the Finance Committee.

The Executive Committee has organized for work by appointing its five members to particular departments of work as follows:

"Finance and Publicity, James D. Phelan, chairman—This department shall comprise all matters pertaining to finances of the corporation, the donations made or promised to the corporation, the custody of funds on hand, the general office, the bureau of history, all publications issued or made by this corporation.

"All information to be given to the press shall emanate from this department or shall be submitted for approval to this department before being printed, except that each chairman of the department may transmit information concerning the work contemplated or done in his department to the press. All automobiles, except when assigned to their departments, shall be in the custody and under the direction of this department.

"Bills and Demands—This department shall be in charge of Chairman M. H. de Young. It shall comprise all matters pertaining to bills and demands against this corporation.

"Camps and Warehouses—This department shall be in charge of Chairman Rudolph Spreckels. It shall comprise all matters pertaining to camps

and camp supplies, sanitary matters connected with camps, outside warehouses and their contents.

"Relief and Rehabilitation—This department shall be in charge of Chairman F. W. Dohrmann. It shall comprise all matters pertaining to the business of the special rehabilitation committee appointed by this corporation, of all applications for donations, relief or assistance not regularly referred to the special rehabilitation committee; of all matters connected with patients placed in hospitals on account of this corporation. The staff of this department shall consist of the office employees required in addition to the staff of the special rehabilitation committee.

"Lands and Buildings—This department shall be in charge of Chairman Thomas Magee. It shall comprise all matters pertaining to the erecting of a municipal home for the indigent and aged; the erecting of temporary buildings for housing the refugees, the granting of bonus for the building of individual homes, the buying of land and erecting buildings on same to be rented or sold on installments, the collection of rent or payments for buildings rented or sold, any other provisions or plans for acquiring land, erection of buildings and the providing of homes for families."

Mr. F. W. Dohrmann, who has been designated to take charge of the department of relief and rehabilitation, is a Red Cross representative, having been appointed to the original Finance Committee on the nomination of Judge W. W. Morrow, President of the California Branch, to succeed Mr. J. F. Merrill, on his resignation in June. Mr. Dohrmann is also a member, and one of the most efficient and reliable members of the Committee on Rehabilitation and will be my successor as chairman of that Committee.

It is understood that Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell, who has been designated special representative of the National Red Cross, will succeed the undersigned as a member of the Committee on Rehabilitation, and will also serve the new corporation in a capacity similar to that in which he has served the Relief Commission.

In conclusion I would respectfully call attention to the following large facts in the Red Cross Administration of the emergency relief in San Francisco:

1. The refugees have not at any time suffered, notwithstanding some newspaper reports to the contrary, for lack of food, clothing or shelter.

2. The funds have not been wasted but have been properly safeguarded both financially and by avoiding unnecessary expenditures. The greater part of the fund is now therefore available, as it should be, for the building of homes and for grants and loans in money for purposes of rehabilitation.

3. Unity and harmony of administration has been maintained, in spite of many chances against it. The Army, the municipality, the Finance Committee and the Red Cross have not worked at cross purposes but have agreed upon all questions of general policy, and whenever there has been occasion upon details. As a result all funds intended for general relief are now at the disposal of one efficient, responsible and incorporated body which has and deserves the confidence of the community and of the contributors throughout the world for the relief of San Francisco.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) EDWARD T. DEVINE

Special Representative.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Statement of

VESUVIAN DISASTER FUND.

(Complete to September 18, 1906.)

RECEIPTS.

Connecticut	Red Cross Branch	$ 126.50
Delaware	" " "	20.00
District of Columbia	" " "	192.00
Maryland	" " "	22.00
Massachusetts	" " "	7,391.93
New York	" " "	974.90
Ohio	" " "	1,135.20
Rhode Island	" " "	283.00
South Carolina	" " "	114.25
L'Opinione Publishing Co., Philadelphia		2,352.62
All other sources		79.50
Total receipts		$12,691.90
Forwarded to Italian Red Cross (by cable)		12,691.90
Balance in Treasury		....

Statement of

CALIFORNIA RELIEF FUND.

(Covers period from date of earthquake to September 10.)

RECEIPTS.

Connecticut	Red Cross Branch	$ 123,624.21
Delaware	" " "	19,410.10
District of Columbia	" " "	31,187.18
Georgia	" " "	332.48
Illinois	" " "	150,145.28
Indiana	" " "	44,407.16
Maine	" " "	5,812.94
Maryland	" " "	130,000.00
Massachusetts	" " "	66,561.07
Michigan	" " "	64,500.00
Missouri	" " "	19,255.02
New York	" " "	544,438.00
North Carolina	" " "	1,405.67
Ohio	" " "	68,958.57
Pennsylvania	" " "	159,600.00
Rhode Island	" " "	89,393.81
South Carolina	" " "	1,900.88
Vermont	" " "	7,561.36
Wyoming	" " "	1,694.60
Japanese Red Cross Society		146,000.00
All other sources		830,082.82
Total receipts from all sources		$2,478,271.15
Total disbursements		439,184.54
Balance in National Red Cross Treasury		$2,039,086.61
Balance in Branch Red Cross Treasuries		587,856.47
Total amount still available for relief		$2,626,943.08

Note.—Contributions received by the Colorado Branch of the Red Cross, amounting to $22,308.64, were sent direct by that Branch to California, and therefore do not appear in the above statement. The same is also true of the contributions received by the Washington State Branch.

Note.—The National Red Cross Treasurer being in the same city as the District Branch Treasurer, most of the contributions from the District were made direct to the former. The total amount contributed by the citizens of the District through the Red Cross Branch and the Citizens' Committee was $59,353.19.

Statement of

SOUTH AMERICAN EARTHQUAKE FUND.

(Complete to September 18, 1906.)

RECEIPTS.

Connecticut	Red Cross Branch	$ 429.05
Delaware	" " "	25.00
District of Columbia	" " "	60.00
Illinois	" " "	54.00
Maryland	" " "	300.00
Massachusetts	" " "	1,894.50
New York	" " "	1,993.50
Rhode Island	" " "	100.00
Washington (Seattle)	" " "	115.00
All other sources		1,135.00
Total receipts		$6,106.05
Forwarded to Chile (by cable)		6,000.00
Balance in Treasury		$ 106.05

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF
BERKSHIRE COUNTY DIVISION, MASSACHUSETTS BRANCH, A. N. R. C.
(Covering the Japanese Famine Fund, the Vesuvius Fund, and the California Fund.)

CONTRIBUTED TO

THE JAPANESE FAMINE FUND

BY THE
BERKSHIRE COUNTY DIVISION, MASSACHUSETTS BRANCH, A. N. R. C.

Adams	$ 30.20
Becket	1.00
Dalton	307.08
Great Barrington	50.03
Hinsdale	13.58
Lanesboro	2.02
Lee	39.44
Lenox	65.25
Mt. Lebanon Shakers	25.00
New Lenox	1.00
North Adams	47.50
Pittsfield	166.60
Stockbridge	225.41
Tyringham	5.00
Williamstown	44.75
	$1,023.86

VESUVIUS FUND.

CONTRIBUTED BY

BERKSHIRE DIVISION, MASSACHUSETTS BRANCH, A. N. R. C.

Pittsfield	$17.00
Italians of Pittsfield	80.75
Stockbridge	12.17
Italians of Lee	10.75
	$120.67

CALIFORNIA FUND.

CONTRIBUTED BY

BERKSHIRE DIVISION, MASSACHUSETTS BRANCH, A. N. R. C.

Pittsfield	$3,018.57
Adams	1,824.46
N. Adams	1,822.51
Dalton	1,806.87
Stockbridge	804.97
Lenox	488.75
Housatonic	251.25
Great Barrington	207.20
Mt. Lebanon Shakers	160.00
W. Stockbridge	158.30
Cheshire	158.00
Lee	124.85
Hinsdale	54.80
Richmond	28.16
Peru	4.65
	$10,913.34

Of this amount, $99.14 was contributed by the First Church to be sent direct to Mr. Louis Walz, in San Francisco, and was forwarded by the Berkshire Division to Mr. Walz.

Distribution of Clothing.

A few days after the catastrophe at San Francisco Mrs. A. M. Curtis, a native of that city, but a resident of Washington, volunteered her services without compensation to the Red Cross as an assistant in the relief work. As Mrs. Curtis was highly recommended by Surgeon General O'Reilly for her work in Florida during the Spanish War and such work has given her valuable experience the Red Cross decided to avail itself of her kind offer and with credentials to Dr. Devine she was sent to San Francisco. After nearly two months of active service in that city Mrs. Curtis received a serious injury in an automobile accident while carrying supplies to some needy refugees, and was forced to discontinue her work and return east. Her interesting report of the work of distributation of clothing, etc., has had to be somewhat abbreviated because of lack of space in this Bulletin. Seventy-six pages alone are devoted to the records of the distribution of the contents of thousands of cases, barrels and boxes, of clothing, blankets, linen, etc., from the Everett School to the Refugee Camps, the hospitals institutions, churches and individuals as well as to the other stations of distribution.

The Central Committee of the Red Cross and the people of San

Francisco are greatly indebted to Mrs. Curtis for her active, faithful, and tireless service in the relief work. Mrs. John F. Merrill, the able and devoted Vice-President of the California Red Cross Branch, writes of Mrs. Curtis: "When your representative, Mrs. A. M. Curtis, reached us clothed with authority to disburse the bounty of our Eastern friends we welcomed her heartily and return appreciative thanks to the National Board for sending this loyal, unselfish daughter of California to assist in alleviating the dreadful suffering of her own people. Mrs. Curtis has heroically sustained the work of the Red Cross. Possessed of splendid health and undaunted courage her presence has encouraged us daily. Our keen regret is that she is leaving us less strong and bouyant from an unfortunate accident sustained while riding in her automobile. Some of our dear people are still sleeping under the "Sentinel Stars," some still unclothed, but we pray for patience that the system under which we are organized by Dr. Devine may soon bring comfort and satisfaction to our stricken people."

Mrs. McMullin, the Secretary of the California Branch says: "We parted with Mrs. Curtis with deep regret. She has been very loyal to the Red Cross Branch, turned in her report to us, which we will transmit to Washington in our final report. Her work has been magnificent and most thoroughly appreciated."

In a later number of the Bulletin the California Branch report will be printed, as the Vice-President writes that the work is at present so very heavy that it will be best to postpone the report until later.

Report of Mrs. A. M. Curtis of the Work That Is Being Done in San Francisco by the American National Red Cross and Its Branches, to Hon. William H. Taft, President of the American National Red Cross.

SIR:

After receiving my credentials as a representative of the American National Red Cross I proceeded on my journey to San Francisco. My first stop was in the city of Chicago. Arriving there on Wednesday morning, April 23d, I went at once to the Red Cross Headquarters, presided over by Mr. Orson Smith and Mr. Charles Ravell as Secretary. They immediately took me to the First Armory, on Michigan Avenue. At this place a committee consisting of fifty women, of all nationalities and all religious bodies, had been gotten together to collect clothing and other relief supplies. I found that the Chicago people had ready for shipment sixteen carloads of goods. The women of Chicago told me that when I arrived on the field, if I found any special necessaries that had not been sent in their cars on my wiring them they would be pleased to help collect the same. This offer I gladly accepted, and in after days availed myself of by wiring them for certain articles that we found very necessary to help in relieving the distressed.

On that evening I left Chicago and proceeded to Kansas City. On arriving there I made inquiries as to where the Red Cross Headquarters were, and found that the Red Cross had not been organized, but a relief committee was working along the same lines. I reported to them, and after giving them the By-laws and Charter of the Red Cross, was pleased to receive the communication that they would call themselves the Kansas City Red Cross. I at that time sent the following telegram to

the Red Cross Office, War Department: "Find Kansas City Relief Committee in excellent order. They have already obtained collections to the amount of $51,617.00, actual money and merchandise to the extent of $10,500.00. Have shipped to the city of San Francisco 32 carloads of provisions, merchandise, etc. Will have a benefit Friday evening, the proceeds for the sufferers. Mr. E. M. Clendining is Secretary of the Board of Trade, and acting as President of this relief." From there the word has gone forth that on the train was a Red Cross representative who would gladly speak to the different cities while she was en route, so when I arrived at Emporia I found quite a crowd of men and women, all anxious to be directed what would be the best thing to send to the sufferers. I advised them as I had done in the city of Chicago and Kansas City, and am pleased to state that this advice was acted upon, and not many days after I arrived at my destination their relief trains came into the city of San Francisco, bearing the banner "Emporia; relief sent to help the sufferers." So it was all along the route; every one felt anxious to do his share.

On arriving in the City of San Francisco I was struck with dismay at the picture it presented to me. Being a California girl, born and reared in that city, the shock was more apparent than it would have been to an outsider. Every street, every corner had some recollection to me of my past life; something by which it had endeared itself to me, and I felt, when I left the Ferry Building, the only building standing, as far as the eye could reach, that I had not only lost my own property, but that the beauty of the Golden West had been wiped out by both the earthquake and fire. At that time it was necessary for a person to obtain a pass to continue their way up Market Street, but upon my presenting to an Army Officer my credentials from the War Department, and informing him who I was, he immediately called his conveyance to carry me to the Red Cross Headquarters to report. I first reported to Dr. Devine, and then from him proceeded to General Funston and Mrs. John F. Merrill, who was Acting Head of the California Red Cross, as the President had at that time just met with a death in his family, and did not come to the City for several days after my arrival.

For the next two weeks we rushed help in every direction to the people, as the rain had overtaken us, and for one week it continued to pour. That was the worst week of all of our troubles. Most of the people were on the ground without either mattresses or cots. All the blankets that had arrived in the city had been given out, and the supply that we rushed through consisted of these articles. Many a night it was 10:30 before we left our automobiles, which had become necessities for the delivery of these articles. No one thought of stopping to get the Quartermaster's wagon; the relief must be taken upon the automobile, which was the quickest way of conveying the articles.

On April 26th we received from the public schools of Salt Lake City a number of carloads of supplies, with a letter attached telling that we could look forward to ten to fifteen thousand loaves of bread, sent by the Children of that City. These articles were very much welcomed, as were also the medical supplies and the clothing that the little folks of Salt Lake sent us. Before the first of May came in we received from these children five other carloads of childrens' clothing, the quality the very finest.

On May 5th it was decided by Dr. Devine to establish a Clothing Depot at the Crocker School. This was the school that had been pressed into the emergency in the shape of a hospital, at the time of the disaster, and had been used by the Hearst Relief Committee until we took possession of it as a Clothing Station. Capt. J. J. Bradley, Quartermaster of the Fourteenth Infantry, was placed in charge, and I to act with him; but it took us only a few days to see that another clothing station, for second hand clothing, was necessary. We, therefore, took the Everett School, and I was placed in charge with a corps of helpers. I immediately notified the

California Red Cross I would be pleased to have their co-operation in the work of the directing of this school, and from the day of the opening to the present time the Everett School has been under the immediate supervision of the California Red Cross and myself.

Now as to the subsistence supplies; Capt. J. N. Kilian of the Commissary Department went from the City of Washington to take charge of the Moulder School. The Moulder School had been established the day after the earthquake, and was in charge at that time of Mr. Voorsanger, son of Rabbi Voorsanger, who on the morning of the disaster had rushed to the Mechanics' Pavilion, and I understand from the citizens, is given the credit of helping carry out many of the wounded and dying from that place when it caught fire. The son, who had been in the grocery business before the disaster, readily grasped the situation, and when Capt. Kilian arrived he found the school in a very fine condition. A little amusing incident might be told here of some of the work of Capt. Kilian. He is a man who believes in system, first and last, so with this in mind the men at the depot, one day, thought to swamp him. as 72 carloads of commissary supplies had arrived. Three hundred Quartermaster's wagons were put into action, and for a while it looked as if the Moulder School would be swamped, but Capt. Kilian was the man for the emergency, and at three o'clock in the afternoon he telephoned his superior officer, Major Krauthoff, "Couldn't you send up a few more supplies, as all the laborers at Moulder School are waiting to store some more!" Capt. Kilian not only supplied the relief to seven districts before spoken of, but also the hospitals which were on Doctor Devine's list for supplies. I think the courtesy with which he met all people who approached him, has won for him the love of all Californians.

The Crocker School which was the Supply Station for the new clothing, was under the charge, as I have stated, of Capt. J. J. Bradley, assisted by Lieut. Kolb. These two men have worked night and day with the assistance of men formerly connected with the large dry-goods stores of that city, such as the shipping clerks of the Emporium, the receiving clerk from the City of Paris, and Time-keeper from Samuel's Lace House. These men understanding each his line of work, helped Capt. Bradley to establish an ideal clothing depot, and General Greely, when he made his inspection, commended highly the depot for its system and its fine corps of workmen that he had available there.

The Hamilton School, which was the Headquarters of Doctor Devine, also housed the Associate Charities and the Relief Committee. The California Red Cross had their Headquarters at 2531 Washington Street. Judge Morrow, who is president of this branch was ably assisted by his Vice-President, Mrs. John F. Merrill, former President of the old California Red Cross before it was reorganized under its present Charter. I can not speak too highly of this woman and her work. When you speak of self-denial I will always think of Mrs. Merrill. She knew no self at any time. It is told of her that on the Thursday morning after the earthquake, when she was notified that her home was to be blown up, she left the house and started for her son's residence, and there flung out the Red Cross flag. No one knew what it was to appeal to her without getting some encouragement and assistance. No one knew what it was to be turned away without money or provisions, whichever they applied for. Many a day has this grand woman ridden in my automobile from morning to evening, helping in the carrying of the relief, and when I would see that she was not used to this arduous task, and would ask her to rest for a while she would answer me with the words, "How could I rest when the others in San Francisco are crying for help; I must go on," and so she has up to the present day. She is ably assisted by such persons as Mrs. Dunbar, who has charge of the Nurses' Association, Miss Anna Beaver, Mr. Horace Davis, former United States Senator, who is Treasurer of the Branch, and Mrs. McMullin, the Secretary. I could go on and name to you the rest of these loyal women, that served under the

California Branch's Banner, but they are too numerous for me to mention singly, but of these women I would like to say a more able band or loyal band I never had the pleasure of serving under, and I feel that God will bless the California Branch in all of its work and undertaking.

Now we come to the Everett School, over which I was immediately the Superior Officer. In this school we received all of the second-hand clothes that were sent to the City, and also the packages for individuals. Of the second-class clothing I would like to say it looked to me when I passed through the yard in which the articles were assorted, as if our friends of the North, East, South and West must have robbed their wardrobes to have so bountifully supplied the sufferers of San Francisco. In many cases the articles were far superior to the new ones and hundreds of times I had this said to me, "Mrs. Curtis, I would rather have the old of the good stock than the new of the inferior stock." What I mean by inferior, is that often many of the new garments were very thin for that climate, as many of our Eastern friends got the idea that California was warmer than our Eastern cities. That was not so. The currents that have prevailed since the earthquake have made it necessary for us to wrap up more warmly than our Eastern friends. Therefore, we had to supply flannels to the elderly people, and heavy blankets to keep them warm. Speaking of blankets reminds me of a donation I received one Saturday early in May. I received 2500 blankets marked "Chicago Tribune." These blankets had been sent by that paper, and were the discarded heavy woolen blankets of the Pullman Company. Never were blankets more thankfully received than were these. I had people speak for weeks after the arrival of this consignment, and beg for the Tribune blankets, and when our ten thousand Red Cross blankets which had been bought from the same firm that supplies our Army, arrived, there was a like clamor for these. They wouldn't take the cotton-warp blanket if their eyes once fell upon the Tribune or the Army blanket. These blankets of course we had to use some discretion in giving out, we gave them to the most urgent cases, mothers with babes, or the old people with thin blood, who needed extra warmth. There had been from the first a great cry for men's, women's and children's shoes. At no time have we been able to supply the immediate wants of the people along this line. Thousands of shoes have come; thousands have been given out, but still there are thousands shoeless in the City of San Francisco. Mattresses and cots were other articles clamored for to an unusual extent. When you take into consideration that we had over 200,000 to supply in San Francisco, and that we divided our relief with Santa Rosa, San Jose and other towns, a large inroad was made upon those things sent to us.

The Oregon Relief Committee telegraphed me on May 7th asking what was the most urgent thing needed at that time, and asking me to draw upon them for what I needed. I ordered 100 dozen night-dresses, 50 dozen women's underskirts, 50 dozen under drawers, and 50 dozen short skirts, shoes of all sizes, especially children's shoes, from No. 5 to 2 in girls', No. 8 to 4 and 5 in boys'; 40 dozen women's stockings, 30 dozen children's stockings, and as many mattresses as they could send. They sent me this consignment, which cost $10,000.00, and which was on hand two days after the telegram had been sent. This helped to tide us over the worst week that we had, the week of rain. After the sun began to shine we saw clearly that we had not such a drain upon us as before. Many of the men had now sought work, no longer drawing rations, families were obtaining the wood from the Quartermaster's Department and erecting their shacks upon the land owned by themselves.

I have spoken of the relief that was furnished from Oregon but at the same time I must not forget to speak of the relief that came from the many Red Cross Branches. Many consignments did I receive from these auxiliaries; many a family has been made happy by the goods sent from these Branches of our National Red Cross. The California Relief Association of New York with Headquarters at the Waldorf Astoria,

with the assistance of Miss Blanche Bates and Margaret Anglin, both actresses, sent us carloads of goods for their friends in San Francisco. Miss Anglin, in her letter, said she would like, if it were possible, for her goods to reach the Maternity Hospital, so that they could have it for immediate distribution. I am proud to say that I personally saw that Margaret Anglin's goods reached the Maternity Hospital of San Francisco, and many a babe that arrived in that city has been clothed from that supply.

I could not close these remarks of the work in San Francisco without speaking of the work of Doctor Devine, our able representative. Doctor Edward T. Devine is the man at the helm, and a more worthy captain never steered a vessel than has Doctor Devine upon the stormy sea of that city. He seemed to grasp the situation from the moment of his arrival, and he has gotten out of the city and citizens the best results. I do not know any other man who could have accomplished in such a short time as great an amount of good as he has done.

The work done by Mr. Bicknell of Chicago, and by Mr. Moors and Miss Higgins of Boston has been of the greatest value and assistance to Dr. Devine, and I know that their work is not only appreciated by San Francisco and California, but will be appreciated by their own States when it is known how satisfactorily they have labored.

Then there is General Greely, who studied the situation from a military standpoint, and with all his military training he brought success out of chaos, along channels in which the citizens were not versed. General Greely was ably assisted by General Frederick Funston. General Funston had placed in his hands the M. Guggenheimer Fund to dispense. He was careful with the distribution of this money, but never was there a worthy case turned down nor an appeal unanswered. I worked with General Funston in this relief, and no one knows better than myself what the people's opinion of him is. I think the words would be appropriate here, that would show how he is regarded: "For many will bless, from each station in life, the gallant heroic General who has stood by them in the strife." Then last, but not least, Major Devol, Quartermaster of the California Department. This officer worked night and day to see that the trains were immediately emptied, that the supplies reached the destination for which they were intended, and I have seen him at midnight coming off of a transport, tired and fatigued, but still cheerful when he thought of the relief that his day's work had brought. Major Devol is ably assisted in his work by his help-meet, a woman who traveled throughout the Presidio, seeking out all cases that were referred to her and greatly helping the Red Cross work of those camps.

I have spoken of our important relief stations that were connected with Red Cross and have not spoken of the other relief stations. All the churches of every denomination had their relief stations, and received supplies from their individual denomination; so it was with the societies. Each one seemed to be seeking out his or her own, and giving them succor, but at the same time harmony predominated over the entire City of San Francisco, and it was a marvel to all how so many relief departments could work in such a systematic way, without jeopardizing each other's friendship.

We can not pass by the City of Oakland without also speaking of the grand and able work that that city did for its sister city. As soon as boats were available thousands flocked to the City of Oakland. All of the homes of that city were immediately opened to receive the refugees, and to this day thousands of those who sought refuge within the first few days of the disaster, have now taken up their permanent residences in that city. The same could be said of San Jose. Their relief committees in both of these cities worked hard and did all in their power to alleviate the suffering of those who had sought shelter within their doors.

Of all the disaster I think the most appalling to me was when I viewed Stanford University at Palo Alto. To see this beautiful structure com-

pletely demolished, work of years, yes, almost a decade, completely destroyed in the twinkle of an eye. I am told by those at the University they will rebuild, but I do not think that it will ever be the Stanford University we all loved so well and admired so highly. The students from this University came to the City of San Francisco and aided in the relief work, and many a time have I sent them on their wheels to carry bundles of supplies to some worthy cases that had been reported as emergency cases. These young men can not be commended too highly, nor the young students of the California University, who did the same work, likewise. President Wheeler told me if I needed any of his students they were mine to command, and I availed myself of the offer, and used these young men many times in places where I could not send the Red Cross women workers.

I think I have given you a pretty good idea of the present situation of the Red Cross work in San Francisco. Nobody has a word to say of the National Red Cross, but the highest commendation. They are the ones to whom all eyes are turned to solve the question of building Greater San Francisco, and although I have met with an automobile accident while on duty's call, I hope to return and help in the building up of the great metropolis of the west. The Everett School of which I spoke previously, I have left in the charge of Mrs. Merrill and the California Red Cross, and I feel that this institution will be well taken care of until your humble servant can once again take up the reins of work in that city. I do not intend to speak of my own work at all; I will leave that for those with whom I worked, only to say I was sent to do Red Cross work, and I have tried to carry out the order for which I was sent. I wish to thank both the National and the California Red Cross for the care and comfort that have been extended to me since my unfortunate accident, and I hope to show them ere long, that I was worthy of them.

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS.) A. M. CURTIS.

July 10, 1906.

REPORT OF SUPPLIES SENT BY BRANCH SOCIETIES.

(A majority of the State Branches did not make their reports in time for publication in this Bulletin.)

Colorado Branch.

Contributions of clothing and merchandise, 143 cases and sundry packages made by citizens, value about $4,500.

District of Columbia Branch.

Report of Wm. S. Knox, Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Supplies, Citizens' Relief Committee, D. C.

The Committee on Supplies was the outcome of a demand on the General Relief Committee. As many citizens were offering clothing, bedding, etc., the Committee on Transportation and Supplies was organized, not with the idea of soliciting, but to take care of the general offerings of the citizens.

Calls were made at the residences of 319 citizens, and many persons delivered at our depot their contributions. These many packages were separated at our depot, packed in strong cases, and the cases marked as to their contents; "Men's Clothing, Women's Clothing, Men's Hats, Childrens' Clothing, Women's Shoes, Blankets, etc," so that the Relief Committee at San Francisco knew the contents before opening cases.

The clothing, bedding, etc., was (with possibly a single exception) serviceable and in good condition for immediate use. We had new clothing from tailoring establishments, new blankets from a department store, entire suits from the cleaners; sewing supplies and instruments, small toys and babies' belonging from many homes. As above stated, all these were packed in separate cases and properly labelled as to contents. Donations of drugs or foods were not encouraged as, it was thought, the Committee in San Francisco, with funds in hand, knew better what perishable supplies were most needed.

On April 24th, we shipped by express 15 bbls. and 6 cases; April 25th, 31 cases clothing; April 26th, 13 cases clothing, 1 bdl. cots; April 27th, 32 cases clothing; May 3d., 4 cases clothing; and May 4th., a solid car load, the number of cases, boxes, and bbls. not enumerated. The total tonnage of these shipments amounted to about 27 tons. In addition to this, some of the large stores who assisted this Committee in the boxing and marking of the supplies, made delivery direct to the freight station, or express office without going through the records of our depot. This tonnage, however, was comparatively light.

Indiana Branch.

One carload canned soups and beans, contributed by the Columbia Conserve Co.; three cases wearing apparel by Committee of Women, Indianapolis.

Maine Branch.

An excellent report has been received from the Chairman of the Maine Executive Committee, General Joshua L. Chamberlain, which we regret lack of space has compelled us to condense:

Auburn, 2 large boxes.
Augusta, 7 large boxes.
Bangor, 13 large boxes.
Benton and Fairfield, 4 large boxes.
Biddeford and Saco, 9 large barrels.
Brewer, 1 large box.
Gardner, 7 large boxes.
Portland, 2 large boxes.
Waterville, 1 large box.

Total—46.

Massachusetts Branch.

Arrangements were made with the State Board of Charities and Correction to supply refugees applying to them for clothing, and a few garments were thus disposed of. Constant applications were received for advice and for help in forwarding parcels to friends in California; these all carefully answered and satisfied.

The following is a list of goods forwarded from the Massachusetts Red Cross Branch:

	Boston.	*Berkshire.*	*Hampden.*	*Worcester.*	*Total.*
Men's	7 cases	4 cases	.....	4 cases	15
Men's, Boys'...	2 cases	2 cases	.....	2 cases	6
Women's	9 cases	6 cases	.....	5 cases	20
Women's,Girls'	7 cases	5 cases	.....	4 cases	16
Children,Babies	2 cases	2 cases	.....	3 cases	7
All kinds	14 cases 3 boxes	9 cases	.....	4 cases	30
Hats	1 case 3 bbls.	1 case	.....	2 cases	7
Boots, shoes and Housekeeping Goods	2 bbls.	.....	.....	.....	2
Bedding, etc. .	9 cases	3 cases	.....	.....	12
Clothes, bedding, hospital supplies.	.....	.....	1 trunk, 116 bbls. 12 cases 1 bundle	.....	130

Total for Massachusetts Branch: 112 cases, 3 boxes, 121 barrels, 9 sacks, 1 trunk, 1 bundle, containing about 67,500 garments and other articles.

New York State Branch.

Goods shipped by the Merchant's Association of New York:

500 Comp. Cathartic Pills 100s; 1000 Calomel T. T., 1-10 gr., 1000s; 1000 Calomel, T. T., 1-2 gr., 1000s; 1000 Calomel, T. T., 1 gr., 1000s; 5000 Bichloride Tablets, Wilsons, 500s; 100 lbs. Pure Carbolic Acid, 1 lbs.; 5000 Quinine Pills, 1 gr., 100s; 5000 Quinine Pills, 2 gr., 100s; 5000 Quinine Pills, 5 gr., 100s; 1000 Morphine Phpo. Tablets, 1-4, 100s; 1000 Morphine Phpo Tablets, 1-8, 100s; 1000 Heroin Tablets, 1-12, 100s; 1000 Heroin Tablets,

1-24, 100s; 5 lbs. Tinct. Opii., 1 lbs.; 5 lbs. F. E. Ergot, 1 lbs; 50 lbs. Ether, 1 lbs; 5 lbs. Chloroform, 1 lb. bots.; 5000 Phenacetin (Acetphenetidinum), r. gr., 100s; 10 lbs. Tr. Opii Camph. 1 lb.; 2000 Hypotals Strych. 1-30, 100s; 100,000 units Diphtheria Antitoxin; 5 lbs. Tinct. Digitalis, 1 lbs.; 8 ozs. Sulphonal ozs.; 1-2 gal. Sun Cholera Mixture, 1 lbs.; 2 lbs. F. E. Ipecac, 1 lbs.; 5 lbs. Bromide Potass., 1 lbs.; 1000 Codeine, T. T., 1-2, 100s; 1000 Codeine T. T., 1-4 100s; 1000 Rhinitis Tabs., 100s; 5 gro. 2 ozs. bots N. M.; 5 gro., 4 ozs. bots., N. M.; 5 gro., 8 ozs. bots., N. M.; 5 gro. Pill Boxes, 2 sizes; 1000 Corks, each for 2, 4 & 8 oz. bots.; 40 lbs. Castor Oil; 1 keg Bicarb. Soda; 10 lbs. Spr. Ammon. Aromat., 1 lbs.; 5 ozs. Chloral Hydrate, 1 lbs.; 5 lbs. Iodoform, 1 lbs.; 5 lbs. Cocaine Muriate ozs.; 2000 Nitroglycerine Hypo. Tabs., 1-100, 100s; 1 bbl. Unslacked Lime; 1 bbl. Linseed Oil; 1 bbl. Flaxseed, ground; 50 Hypodermic Syringes; 20 gal. Alcohol, 5 gal. cans; 2 doz. Clinical Thermometers; 10,000 Comp. Cathartic Pills, 100s; 20,000 Bichloride Tablets, Wilson's, 500s; 20,000 Phenacetine Tablets, 5 gr. 100s; 20 lbs. Tinct. of Opii, Comp., 1 lb.; 5,000 hypo. Tablets Strychnine, 1-30, 100s; 400,000 units Diphtheria Antitoxin; 80 lbs. Castor Oil, 2 cans; 20 gals. Alcohol; 20 lbs. Sp. Ammonia, Aromat., 1 lb.; 10 ozs. Cocaine, ozs.; 5 lbs. Chloral Hydrate, lbs.; 10 lbs. Iodoform; 5,000 Nitroglycerine Tablets, 1-100s; 10 lbs. Tinct. Digitalis, 1 lb.; 5 lbs. Tinct Colchicum Seed, 1 lb.; 8 ozs. Sulphonal, ozs.; 2 lbs. F. E. Ipecac, lbs.; 10 lbs. Bromide Potass., lbs.; 10 (1 dr.) Bottles Amyl Nitrite; 2,000 Codeine Sulph. Tablets, 1-4 100; 2,000 Codeine Sulph. Tablets, 1-2 100; 2,000 Rhinitis' Tablets, 1-2 100's; 10 lbs. Fowler's Solution, 1 lb.; 5 gross each 2, 4 and 8 ozs. bottles; 5 gross Pill Boxes, 2 sizes; 1,000 each, corks for 2, 4 and 8 oz. bottles; 10 bbls. Sulphate Copper; 1 bbl. Powd. Alum; 200 lbs. Castor Oil; 900 lbs. Pure Carbolic Acid; 36 lbs. Tinct. Opii; 45 lbs. Chloroform; 120 lbs. Tinct. Opii Camph.; 75 lbs. Salicylate of Soda; 50 lbs. Ammonia Carbonate; 50 lbs. Ammonia Muriate; 25 lbs. Salol; 5 lbs. Thymol; 10 lbs. Oil Wintergreen; 25 lbs. Tannic Acid; 10 lbs. Iodoform; 20 lbs. Tinct. Nux Vomica; 10 lbs. Tinct. Digitalis; 16 lbs. Tinct. Colchicum Seed; 50 lbs. Unguent. Hydrag.; 76 lbs. Sun Cholera Mixt.; 35 lbs. Bromide Potash; 32 lbs. Fowler's Solution; 100 lbs. Petrolatum; 50 lbs. Beechwood Creosote; 50 lbs. Boric Acid; 10 lbs. F. E. Belladonna; 30 lbs. F. E. Ergot; 33 lbs. F. E. Senna; 100 lbs. F. E. Cascara; 25,000 Quinine Sulphate Pills, 2 gr.; 10,000 Quinine Sulphate Pills, 1 gr.; 10,000 lbs. Quinine Sulphate Pills, 5 gr.; 23,000 Comp. Cathartic Pills; 2,000 Hypodermic Tablets, Styrc. Sulphate, 1-30 gr.; 8,000 Calomel Tablets, 1 gr.; 25,000 Antiseptic Tablets; 7,000 Codeia Tablets, 1-4 gr.; 2,500 Heroin Tablets, 1-24 gr.; 21 lbs. F. E. Digitalis, making a total of 26 boxes, 11 barrels and 5 cans.

10 gross Pill Boxes, small; 10 gross Pill boxes, large; 2 dozen Graduate, 4, 8, and 16 oz., ass'd; 2 dozen Graduate, 1 dram; 1 dozen Glass Funnels; 1 dozen Spatula; 1-2 dozen Pocket Scales and Weights; 4 dozen Medicine Glasses; 1 bale of Plain Gauze; 500 Filter Paper; 4 dozen Rectal Tubes, ass'd; 100 pair Surgeons' Gloves; 100 Hypo. Syringes; 100 Fount. Syringes; 4 dozen Stomach Tubes; 1 dozen Wedgewood Mortars, 5; 1 dozen Wedgewood Mortars, 10; 5 gross Ointment Jars; 76 Clinical Thermometers; 5,000 Powder Papers; 50 lbs. Lint; 500 Catheters; 6 dozen Ice Bags; 2,000 Nipples; 300 Nipple Shields; 6 dozen Hot Water Bags; 91-1 lbs. Bottles Carbolic Acid; 8-25 lb. Tins Pure Sodium Phosphate; 216,320 Antiseptic Tablets; 85,000 Quinine Sulphate 2 gr. Pills; 60,000 Quinine Sulphate 1 gr. Pills; 66,000 Quinine Sulphate 5 gr. Pills; 60,000 Comp. Cathartic Pills; 9,000 Calomel 1 gr. Tablets; 7,000 Codeia 1-4 gr. Tablets; 2,000 Strychnine 1-30 gr. Hypodermic Tablets; 2,500 Heroin 1-24 gr. Tablets; 50 lbs. Oxide Zinc; 100 ozs. Sulphate Quinine; 225 lbs. Sodium Phosphate; 10 lbs. Powd. Opium; 25 ozs. Silver Nitrate; 70 lbs. Aromatic Apts. Ammonia: 9,000 Calomel Tablets, 1-10 gr.; 9,000 Calomel Tablets, 1-2 gr.; 6 lbs. F. E. Ipecac; 66 lbs. Tinct. Iodine; 50 lbs. Boracic Acid; 15 lbs. Sugar Milk; 10,000 Empty Capsules, No. 2; 10,000 Empty Capsules, No. 3; 10,000 Empty Capsules, No. 4; 100 lbs. Water Ammonia

Concentrated; 15 lbs. Chloral Hydrate; 15 lbs. Bicarbonate of Potash; 100 lbs. Glycerine; 10 gals. Turpentine; 45 gals. Tinct. Green Soap; 10 lbs. Muriatic Acid, C. P.; 10 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, C. P.; 10 lbs. Nitric Acid, C. P., making a total of 46 boxes.

25 lbs. Bismuth Subgal; 100 lbs. Iodide of Potash; 5 gro. Test Tubes, 6 inch; 100 Hypodermic Syringes; 500 lbs. Absorbent Cotton; 58 Bed Pans; 55 gals. Soap Liniment; 150 lbs. Soda Sulphate; 225 lbs. Bicarb. Soda; 100 lbs. Powd. Borax; 30 gals. Malaga Olive Oil; 75 lbs. Bismuth Subnitrate; 10,000 Sulph. Guinine, 2 gr. Pills; 35,000 Sulph. Quinine, 1 gr. Pills; 9 lbs. Tinct. Iodine; 29,000 Sulph. Quinine, 5 gr. Pills; 7,000 Codeia Sulph., 1-2 gr. Tablets; 7,000 Rhinitis half strength Tablets; 9,000 Heroin 1-12 Gr. Tablets; 15,000 Saccharine, 1 gr. Tablets; 100 lbs. Ether; 20,000 Rhubarb and Soda Tablets; 2,200 Acetanilid, 5 gr. Tablets; 25,000 Citrate Caffein, 1-2 gr. Tablets; 16,000 Phenacetine, 5 gr. Tablets, making a total of 38 Boxes.

300 lbs. Epsom Salts; 48 gals. Alcohol; 40 Bed Pans; 8,000 Corks, assd.; 85 ozs. Cocaine; 8 ozs. Atropin Sulphate; 32 ozs. Sulphonal; 1 lb. Tartar Emetic; 10 lbs. Collodion; 67 lbs. F. E. Senna; 8,000 Antiseptic Tablets; 59,000 Phenacetine, 5 gr. Tablets; 3,000 Nitro-glycerine Tablets, 1-100 gr.; 15,000 Nitro-glycerine Hypodermic Tablets, 1-100 gr.; 9,000 Hypodermic Tablets Morphine, 1-4 gr.; 11,000 Hypodermic Tablets Strychnine, 1-30 gr.; 10 lbs. Fairchild's Powd. Pepsin; 2 ozs. Nitrite Amyl; 1,000 yds. Rubber Adhesive Plaster; 50 lbs. Carbonate of Soda; 360 doz. R bottles, assd.; 100 doz. Cotton Bandages; 100 doz. Guaze Bandages; 12,800 Acetanilid 5 gr. Tablets; 9,000 Hypodermic Tablets Morphine Sulph., 1-8 gr.; 6,500 Tablets Heroin, 1-24 gr.; 4 lbs. F. E. Digitalis; 7,000 Tablets Saccharine, 1 gr., making a total of 41 boxes.

2 carloads Chloride Lime; several barrels Formalin Solution; several 1-lb. bottles pure Bromine; 838 doz. Men's sweaters; 500 doz. Boys' sweaters; 350 doz. Babies' sweaters; 80 doz. Women's sweaters; 50 doz. Misses' sweaters; 50 doz. Girl's woolen petticoats; 15,072 Woolen Tam O'Shanters for women and children.

William L. Strauss & Co.—3 doz. 6 inch Screw cap Ice Bags; 3 doz. Alcohol Stoves; 3 doz. Hand Scrubs; 3 doz. Porcelain Sick Feeders; 1 doz. Douche Pans; 24 doz. Vaccination Shields; 3 doz. 8 inch Screw Cap Ice Bags; 6 doz. 11 inch Screw Cap Ice Bags; 4 doz. Hair Brushes.

Empire Soluble Sulphur Corporation.—8 doz. Sulphosol.

Charles E. Sholes Co.—2 Casks (818 lbs.) Kresol-Raschig Disinfectant Fluid.

Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.—50 lbs. Unguentine.

E. R. Squibb & Sons.—5,000 lbs. Veroform Disinfectant.

Merck & Co.—129 Cases Creolin-Pearson.

Klipstein & Co.—5 barrels Heraklite.

Egg Baking Powder Co.—48 doz. 1-4 lb. tins Egg Baking Powder.

Woolson Spice Co.—50 lbs. Roasted Coffee.

Richard Gough & Co.—10,000 lbs. Rice.

American Sugar Refining Co.—1,000 barrels Granulated Sugar.

Valley Roller Mills, Connorsville, Ind.—1 Carload Provisions.

Stafford Commercial Club, Stafford, Kans.—1 carload Mill feeds, clothing and provisions.

P. J. Ring, City Opera House, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—1 Carload Clothing and provisions.

A. Goodman & Son.—173 doz. packages Egg Noodles; 62 doz. packages Macaroni.

William Livingston Co.—500 pairs Shoes (Assorted).

International Shoe Co., Endicott, N. Y.—400 pairs $2.50 Merit Shoes.

Youman's.—77 4-12 doz. Hats for men and women.

Orange, N. J., Red Cross.—23 barrels of clothing for men and women, and bedding; 62 boxes of clothing for men and women, and bedding.

Horlick's Malted Milk Co.—60 dozen Horlick's Malted Milk—large size.

York, Neb.—1 carload of provisions.

Men's Clothes.—14 pairs Shoes; 98 Suits; 1 barrel Underwear; 18 Overcoats; 6 pairs Pajamas; 66 Coats; 45 Cravats; 8 boxes Coats, Shirts, Shoes, etc.; 38 pairs Stockings; 48 Shirts; 101 Collars; 6 Hats 67 pairs Trousers; 54 Vests; 6 Bath Robes.

Women's Clothes.—16 pairs Drawers; 54 pairs Stockings; 1 Sweater; 1 barrel Hats; 48 Dresses; 22 Shirts; 98 Skirts; 3 Corset Covers; 1 Apron; 5 cases Assorted Underwear; 27 pairs Shoes; 62 Suits; 101 Coats, Shawls Capes, etc.; 8 Nightgowns; 313 Waists; 143 Dress-skirts; 2 pairs Corsets; 18 Wrappers; 5 Dressing Sacques; 1 Belt.

Children's Clothes.—12 Coats, 1 Nightgown; 25 Waists; 1 pair Shoes; 4 Girl's Suits; 14 pairs Boys' Trousers; 18 Boys' Vests; 2 Babies Dresses; 1 Hat; 15 Dresses; 11 pairs Drawers; 21 pairs Stockings; 17 Undervests; 16 Boys' Coats; 4 Boys' Suits.

Miscellaneous.—140 pairs Assorted Shoes; 4 pairs Assorted Rubbers; 4 pairs Gloves; 38 Handkerchiefs; 18 pairs Blankets; 1 Sheet; 1 Featherbed; 5 Comfortables; 1 Portiere; 2 pairs Eye-glasses; 1 Box White Thread; 3 Pieces Outing Flannel; 13 Boxes Men anl Women's Clothing and Bedding.

List of Goods shipped from Clothing Bureau at 11 East 35th Street, New York City.

Men's Clothes.—277 pairs Drawers; 333 pairs Socks; 47 Sweaters; 785 Collars; 79 Hats and 1 Case; 69 pairs Pajamas; 314 Coats; 45 Ties and several bundles; 77 pairs Cuffs; 1,011 Undershirts; 203 pairs Shoes; 359 Suits; 382 Shirts; 124 Overcoats; 29 Nightshirts; 175 pairs Trousers; 204 Vests; 12 pairs Suspenders; 50 pairs Overalls; 1 case assorted Underwear

Women's Clothes.—488 pairs Drawers; 494 pairs Stockings; 21 Sweaters; 350 Collars; 175 Hats; 149 Dresses; 340 Dress-skirts; 240 Flannelskirts; 158 Wrappers; 107 Corset Covers; 24 pairs Garters; 8 Hand Bags and Pocket Books; 87 Union Suits; 109 pairs Shoes; 411 Suits; 354 Undervests; 347 Coats, Shawls, etc., and 69 cases; 426 Night-gowns; 569 Waists; 251 Skirts; 14 pairs Corsets; 244 Aprons; 82 Dressing Sacques; 1 box Ruching; 2 Fur Neck Pieces.

Children's Clothes.—419 pairs Drawers; 520 pairs Stockings; 215 Undervests; 92 Coats; 49 Night-gowns; 190 Waists; 7 pairs Leggins; 124 pairs Boys' Trousers; 21 Boys' Vests; 47 Boys' Shirts; 207 pairs Shoes; 16 Sweaters; 35 Collars; 68 Hats; 791 Dresses; 246 Skirts; 83 Girl's Suits; 168 Boys' Coats; 817 Boys' Suits; 4 pair Boys' Overalls.

Babies' Clothes.—8 Flannel Skirts; 83 Caps; 356 Dresses; 319 Diapers; 32 Wrappers; 139 Bibs; 94 Blankets; 267 Shirts; 117 Cloaks; 141 pairs Socks; 121 Skirts; 11 Complete outfits; 202 Bands; 1 case Miscellaneous Articles.

Miscellaneous.—430 pairs Assorted Shoes; 8 pairs Assorted Rubbers; 333 Assorted Hats, and 3 cases; 173 pairs Gloves; 1 Brush and Comb; 311 Handkerchiefs; 1 Box Eyeglasses; 1 case Assorted Stockings; 3 cases Miscellaneous Clothing; 155 pairs Blankets; 40 Comfortables; 38 Quilts; 13 Sheets; 57 Pillowslips; 1 Tablecloth; 221 Napkins; 4 Center Pieces; 283 Towels; 2 Washcloths; 2 Pillows; 6 Cushions; 2 Curtains; 6 Rugs; 3 Portieres; 1 Dog Blanket; 18 Sewing Bags; 40 Maternity Bags; 8 barrels Sheeting, Blankets, etc., Small Box Dog Milk; 1 case Cider; 10 doz. Cans Tomatoes; 4 doz. Cans Soup; 1 case Canned Goods; 1 case Crackers and Coffee; 200 lk. Red Cross Sanitary Fluid.

List of Goods shipped from Clothing Bureau, at 142 West 81st Street, New York City.

Provisions.—4 cases Triscets; 7 packages Oatmeal; 4 packages Force; 18 packages Gusto; 1 package Shredded Wheat; 12 packages Digesto Coffee; 4 packages Pork and Beans; 6 packages Peas; 6 packages Corn; 6 packages Tomatoes; 24 bars Soap.

Men's Clothes.—54 Suits; 6 Overcoats; 90 pairs of Shoes (Men's and

Women's); 20 suits Underwear; 18 pairs of Socks; 10 Cotton Shirts; 2 Flanen c-o.

Bedding.—5 Double Blankets; 4 Quilts; 6 Sheets; 8 Pillow Slips; 1 Pillow; 2 Laundry Bags; 12 New Towels; 3 Dish c-o.

Women's Clothes.—10 Capes; 10 Dressing Gowns; 8 Shawls; 17 Petticoats; 12 Combination Suits; 20 Drawers; 5 Corset Covers; 18 pairs of Stockings.

Children's Clothes.—16 Dresses; 12 Drawers; 8 Petticoats; 4 Infant's Outfits.

Goods shipped by the Emergency Society through Miss Jane F. Tuckerman to Miss Lucille Eaves.

201 Outing flannel garments for little children; 912 Rolls—each containing 5 diapers, 8 safety-pins (for babies), and can of Talcum Powder; 8 Washcloths (knit), round Cakes of Ivory Soap; 18 Cotton drawers buttoned on Waists for little children; 73 Outing flannel garments for little children; 34 Outing flannel dresses—small; 13 Gingham dresses—small; 1 Blue cashmere dress for large girl; 46 Leg night-gowns; 24 Drawers and waists buttoned together; 20 Flannel petticoats; 6 Baby slips—cotton; 30 squares to wrap babies in; 24 rolls—each package containing talcum powder, 5 diapers, and 6 safety pins; 6 Baby jackets; 1 Baby blanket, 3 first slips and 2 first dresses; 2 Babies caps; 12 Stockings for children; 18 Stockings for women; 1 Flannel nightingale; 4 white drawers, 2 nightgowns, women; 7 Outing jackets for women; 1 large dressing gown—woman; 6 underskirts—women; 13 shirt-waist suits for women; 5 colored cotton skirts; 3 Unbleached cotton nightgowns, 3 1-2 nightgowns; 4 Shirt waists; 6 Aprons, 16 bags arranged by a trained nurse, containing piece soap wrapped in piece of linen, scissors, thimble, white thread, black sewing silk, needles, pins, safety-pins, hair pins, black and white darning cotton, tape and shoe strings, and also from our headquarters 95 packages, containing clothing, etc., as per enclosed lists.

Goods shipped by the Emergency Society through Miss Jane F. Tuckerman to Miss Elizabeth Asche.

68 pairs new stockings; 151 new garments, sheets, pillow cases, etc.; 39 1-2 yards of outing flannel; 19 yards white outing flannel; 22 yards unbleached cotton; man's ulster and cape; 77 worn garments (in very good condition) for men, women and children; 7 1-2 dozen babies' diapers; 2 pieces birdseye; 16 dozen and 8 safety-pins; 16 cans talcum powder; 2 rolls babies' requisites; 4 dozen hat pins; Woman's wrapper (new), crochet slippers, crochet shawl, mantel cover, two table covers, piece canton flannel; Box of sewing materials (10 papers needles, 6 thimbles, 7 rolls tape, 6 spools basting cotton, 22 spools cotton, 146 1-2 dozen buttons); very good evening cloak and two hats.

Wyoming Branch.

28 boxes (large) of men's, women's, and children's clothing.

REPORT OF CONTRIBUTIONS OF PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES SENT THROUGH CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

(This statement includes some shipments reported by Branch Societies and Subdivisions, as their complete reports were not received in time for publication separately in this Bulletin.)

PROVISIONS.

One train load of provisions by City of St. Paul sent April 20, 1906. $2,000 worth of canned vegetables sent by Waterloo, Iowa, April 20, 1906. 3 car loads of provisions sent by Colorado Springs, April 20, 1906. 2 car loads of provisions sent by Cheyenne, Wyoming, April 20, 1906. 30 cars of flour by Minneapolis, Minn., April 20, 1906. 400 cases of eggs by Chicago Butter and Egg Board, April 20, 1906. 1 car load canned goods sent by Indianapolis, April 21, 1906. 1 car canned corn by Oneida County, N. Y., sent April 21, 1906. 1 car provisions by Nashville Board of Trade April 21, 1906 (followed by other cars not reported). 1 car (refrigerator) beef and provisions by Wichita, Kan., April 21, 1906. 1 car rolled oats by Larkin Company, April 21, 1906. 1 car baked beans by Larkin Company, sent April 21, 1906. 1 car load baked beans sent by Van Camp Packing Co., April 21, 1906. 28 dozen (pts.) condensed milk sent by H. Harlem Baker, of Baltimore, April 23, 1906. 1 car load of rice by Crowley, La., April 23, 1906. 1 car soup beans by Indiana Branch, April 23, 1906. 1 car provisions by Nashville Board of Trade, April 24, 1906. 1 car provisions by Kalamazoo, Mich., April 26, 1906. 1 car load eggs. 2 car loads of potatoes and 1 car of onions by Kansas City, Mo., reported by Mrs. A. M. Curtis, April 26, 1906. Several boxes provisions sent April 26, 1906, by Braymer, Mo. Part car load mill feeds and provisions sent April 28, 1906, by Stafford Commercial Club of Stafford, Kan., F. D. Larabee, Secretary,

CLOTHING.

12 children's cloaks; 384 men's shirts and drawers and 1682 children's skirts and drawers; 334 walking skirts; 120 pieces womens' knit underwear and 88 pieces miscellaneous articles of underwear, wearing apparel, etc.; 224 union suits (children's); 31 raincoats; 13 pairs shoes; 5 children's hoods, sent April 21, 1906, by Larkin Company; April 23, 24 and 25, 1906, Cleveland, Ohio, Branch sent 1,000 pairs of blankets, with 1,800 women's garments, 2,200 men's and 1,400 children's garments; 1 trunk and 1 box children's and infants' clothing by Springfield, Mass., April 23, 1906. 12 barrels and 1 case men's, women' sand children's clothing (and bedding) by Springfield, Mass., April 24, 1906; 3 car loads selected clothing for women, children and men by Red Cross, of Chicago, April 28, 1906; 11 barrels and 1 box clothing by Springfield, Mass., April 24, 1906; 34 barrels clothing (and hospital supplies) by Springfield, Mass., April 25, 1906; also 1 case cotton cloth; 8 cases of assorted clothing by Mrs. F. W. Cheney, April 25, 1906; 9 boxes assorted clothing by Wilmington, Del., through H. M. Canby, April 26, 1906; 10,000 pairs womens' shoes, 10,000 pairs stocking, 5,000 skirts, 5,000 night dresses and 5,000 wrappers; also 5,000 pairs stockings for children, 5,000 pairs shoes, 2,500 ready made little skirts, and 2,000 little slip dresses, from Kansas City, Mo., reported April 26, 1906, by Mrs. A. M. Curtis; 78 dozen handkerchiefs, 50 gross hairpins and 250 baby's sanitary towels sent April 26, 1906, by Katharine P. Loring, Massachusetts Branch; 23 barrels and 1 case clothing sent by Springfield, Mass., Br., April 26, 1906, Ward, agent; several boxes clothing sent April 26, 1906, by Braymer, Mo., through S. F.

Farrar, Cashier Bank of Braymer; 12 cases and 1 barrel clothing for men, women and children by Worcester, Mass., through C. G. Washburn, April 27, 1906; 20 barrels clothing and hospital supplies sent by Springfield, Mass., Br. April 27, 1906, Ward, agent; 3 cases clothing for men; 2 for women; 1 for men and women; 1 for children and 1 for infants, also 1 case shoes for men, women and children, 1 case shoes for children, 2 cases of women's hats and 1 case of odds and ends, sent April 28, 1906, by Worcester, Mass., Branch; Part car load clothing sent April 28, 1906, by Stafford (Kansas) Commercial Club, F. D. Larabee, Secretary; 10 packages clothing, shoes and mattresses sent April 28, 1906, by Delaware Branch, H. M. Canby, Secretary; 13 barrels clothing and hospital supplies sent by Springfield, Mass., Br. April 28, 1906, Ward, Agent; 3 barrels, 1 box and 1 bundle of clothing sent by Springfield, Mass., Br. April 30, 1906, Ward, Agent; 4 large boxes clothing and bedding sent May 2, 1906, by Fairfield (Maine Br.), Lucia H. Connor; 1 large barrel and 1 box of clothing and articles for sick sent May 2, 1906, by King's Daughters of Darien, Ct., Mrs. G. H. Noxon, President; 1 box clothing sent by Bethany Church, Skowhegan, Me., May 2, 1906, reported by Mrs. E. T. Goodrich; 18 large packing cases and 1 trunk filled with clothing, bedding, etc, sent May 2 to May 7, 1906, by Norwich, Ct., Mrs. Bela Peck Learned, chairman com.; 3 boxes clothing sent by Indiana Branch May 7, 1906, N. C. Butler, President; 6 large cases men's, women's and children's clothing sent May 7, 1906, by Gardner, Me., Gertrude E. Heath, chairman local com.; 5 barrels, 6 packing cases and 1 box containing clothing, hospital supplies, etc., sent May 9, 1906, by Waterville, Me., Mrs. Geo. D. Sanders, Secretary; 2 boxes clothing for men, women and children sent May 11 and May 18, 1906, by Norwich, Ct., Mrs. Learned, Chairman; 112 cases, 3 boxes, 121 barrels, 9 sacks, 1 trunk and 1 bundle of clothing for men, women and children sent from Boston *in toto* to May 19, 1906, through Miss Katharine P. Loring; Michigan sent clothing as follows: 1 car, 71 boxes, 69 barrels, 8 cases, 3 packages, 3 crates and 2 trunks, reported May 21, 1906, by Hugh McMillan; 20 boxes clothing for men, women, children and infants, and 10 boxes of hats, shoes, blankets and miscellaneous articles, sent from Maryland Branch, see letter of Secretary Mackenzie, May 23, 1906.

BEDDING.

4 pairs blankets sent April 21, 1906, by Larkin Co., also 13 comforts. 1,200 Pullman blankets sent April 24, 1906, by Delaware Branch with one box bedding, bedsteads and mattresses; 10,000 blankets purchased in Philadelphia, April 25, 1906; Shipment of clothing and bedding by Cleveland Branch April 25, 1906; quantity of bedding sent April 24, 1906, by Springfield, Mass., also on April 25, 1906, 1 case bedding; 5,000 sheets, 10,000 blankets by Kansas City, Mo., reported April 26, 1906, by Mrs. A. M. Curtis; 11 mattresses sent April 26, 1906, by H. M. Canby; a quantity of mattresses sent April 28, 1906, by Delaware Br., H. M. Canby; 4 large boxes of bedding and clothing sent May 2, 1906, from Fairfield (Maine Br.), Miss Lucia H. Connor, 20 bales blankets ($1,200) by C. E. Jackson, Conn. Br., May 3, 1906, also I car shoes, clothing, medicine, canned goods, blankets; 5 barrels, 6 packing cases and 1 box containing bedding, hospital supplies, etc., sent May 9, 1906, by Waterville, Me., Mrs. Geo. D. Sanders, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15 cars merchandise by M. H. Pickering, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 22, 1906; 1 car load supplies by Shippenburgh, Pa., April 24, 1906; 4 boxes soap and 1 case cotton cloth by Red Cross of Springfield, Mass., April 25, 1906; 1,000 tins basins and 1-2 car soap by Kansas City, Mo., reported April 26, 1906, by Mrs. A. M. Curtis; 20 cases of disinfectant sent May 7, 1906, by E. A. Walker, of Ansonia, Conn.; 10 barrels heraklite disinfectant and deodorizer sent May 8, 1906, by A. Klipstein & Co.

THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS IN THE FAR EAST.

Russia became a signatory of the Geneva Convention in 1867, was an enthusiastic supporter of the code proposed by the *Institute de Droit International* in 1880, and has always been to the fore in every movement looking to the amelioration of the horrors of war. Indeed it is to her we are indebted for the Hague Convention.

The Red Cross Society of Russia was organized, soon after the signing of the Geneva Convention, largely through the active efforts of the women of Russia, who, from the Empress (its president) down to her humblest handmaiden, have always taken a prominent and practical part in its affairs.

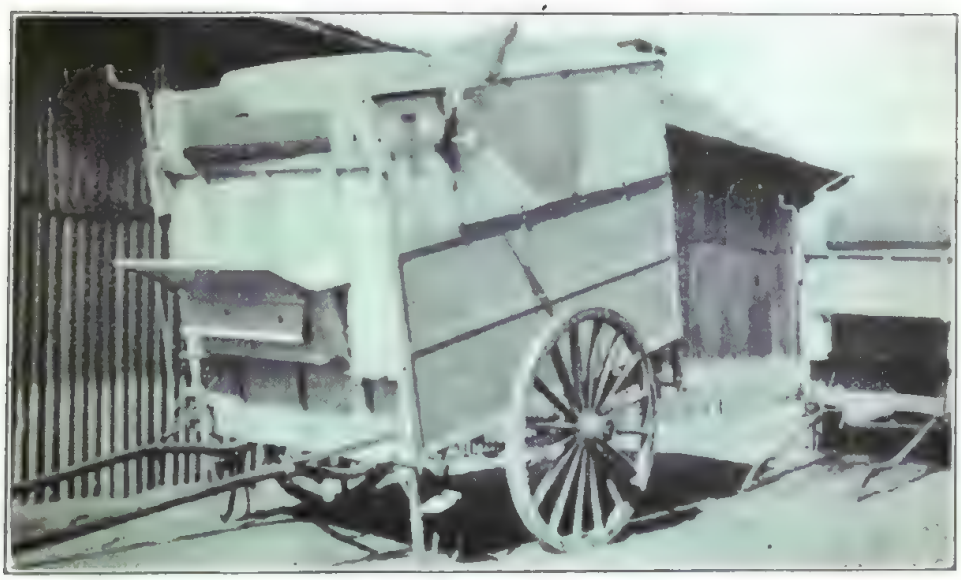
During the war with Japan (and never was there a more unpopular war), the women, true to their country and their soldiers, no matter what the cause, devoted themselves to the work of the Red Cross, and I do not hesitate to say that to their efforts is due, in large measure, the success of that institution in the Far East.

It is a fact now beginning to be appreciated, that Russia neither expected nor was prepared for war with the Japanese, while all the world knows her adversary was trained to the minute. The attack on the fleets came with almost equal surprise to her War Department and her Red Cross, both of which were suffering from the inertia resulting from a period of inactivity, with no idea of its being terminated. It was indeed a sudden and rude awakening of a sleeping giant, that battle shock of February, 1904. It brought into being mighty forces for weal and woe which promise the regeneration of a nation, but which so far as this story is concerned culminated in the peace of Portsmouth in August, 1905.

Not the least amongst these forces was the Red Cross. This association which had then been in existence for nearly a generation, had extended its membership throughout the vast empire, and had developed some activities useful in peace as well as war. In many of the cities and towns the local societies had organized and maintained so-called Red Cross hospitals which served at the same time to care for the sick of the community and to train the *personnel,* the latter to be available for service in the military hospitals in the event of war.

The Central Committee had its permanent headquarters in a great building in St. Petersburg, and from this the lines of organization diverged through the provinces (52) to districts, cities and towns, and constituted what was known as the general society. The other subdivisions, also centering there, were the Zemstvo, the Gentry and the large individual subscribers.

The income derived from certain taxes on theater and railroad tickets, telegrams, etc., dues of members, and from personal contributions great and small, was presumed to be large. Little Red Cross chests were scattered everywhere, in the churches and other public places, and there was



German Red Cross Ambulance.

Wards in Russian Red Cross Hospital at Harbin.

no lack of opportunity to contribute in sums from mites to millions. These contributions aggregated 12,000,000 roubles in 1904, and probably not much less in 1905, though it is said, toward the last the outpouring was not so spontaneous as at first.

The specific objects of the Society as set forth in its constitution are:

1st. To supply women nurses and, if necessary, physicians, to the military medical establishments.

2d. To supply medicines, surgical instruments and dressings, warm clothing, etc.

3d. To furnish hospital stores, including delicate food not provided in the supply table of the Medical Department.

4th. To assist in the evacuation of the invalids by supplementing the physicians, trained nurses and orderlies of the army on duty with railroad ambulances, boats and at collecting and rest stations, in addition to supplementing the regular supplies.

5th. To aid through the local organizations the sick sent back to the interior. For this purpose a record was kept of all civil hospitals and other medical institutions of the various regions to which the military invalids might be sent. Moreover, was none such available, the Red Cross was authorized to establish temporary hospitals at public expense to care for the sick, at a rate fixed by the Minister of War. Indeed, under certain contingencies the Society could, and actually did, organize mobile field hospitals, flying hospitals (lazarets) for use on the very field of battle, and sanitary detachments to accompany the evacuating convoys. It was authorized to have, and actually had in service hospital railroad trains and boats, as well as a large amount of cart ambulance transport.

Such a stupendous undertaking of course demanded wise forethought, intelligent businesslike administration and exact execution. These essentials to success could not be improvised and were not, for upon the instant of mobilization plans were formulated, based on information from the Minister of War, were approved by the Empress (president), which meant the Government, confirmed by the General Assembly of the Society, and at once put into execution.

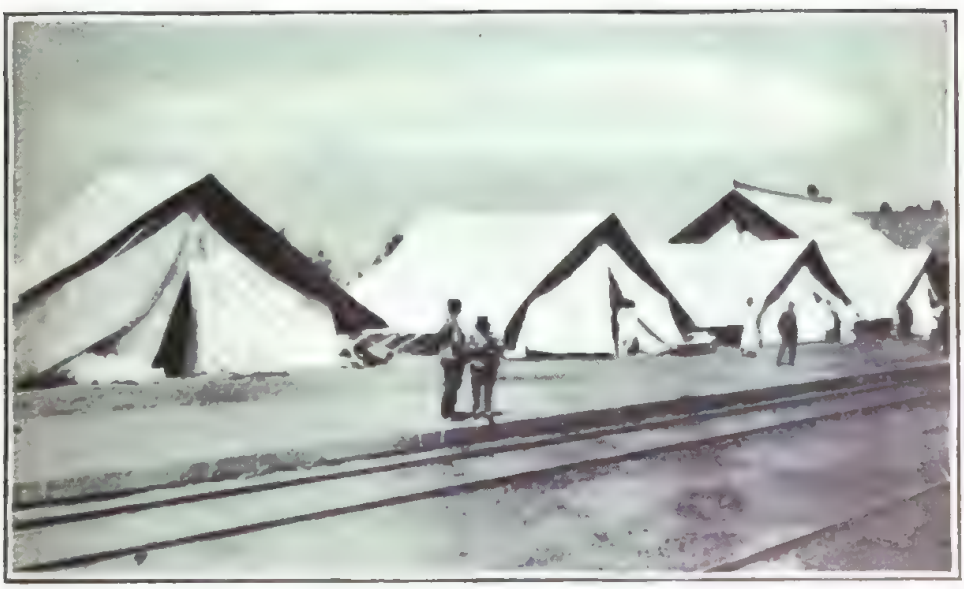
The scope of operations of the Russian Red Cross began in the homes of the people, penetrated and, indeed, absorbed the palaces of the great, reached throughout Russia, into and across Siberia, and in Manchuria, six thousand miles away, developed its greatest activities.

I wish I had time and space to give in some detail an account of the beautiful humanitarian work which, everywhere, from the magnificent palace of the Romanoffs in the Kremlin, at Moscow, to the dug-out hut in the Far East, proclaimed the presence of the disciples of humanity who worked under the symbol of Him who by teaching and example helped the sick and needy.

Suffice it to say that the Red Cross supplemented in every way the Russian Military Medical Department which was inadequately provided, and which, had it not been materially strengthened, of which there was no evidence, would have failed but for the Red Cross.

For purposes of administration Asia was divided into two principal Red Cross districts. The Western, with headquarters at Irkutsk, em-

A Group of Red Cross Nurses.



A Red Cross Hospital in Tents.

braced everything west of Manchuria. The Eastern District was confined to the actual theater of war and reached from Harbin to Vladivostok, including the pre-Amur region southward to the front of the armies.

The *personnel* of the Western District included 204 physicians, 381 women nurses, and 1,103 underlings.

There were accommodations in the various Red Cross hospitals of this region for about 300 officers and 9,000 men. Of these 1,322 beds were in permanent Red Cross institutions at Tomsk, Barnaul, Omsk, Ufa, Samara and other Siberian cities.

"From June, 1904, to September 1, 1905, 172 officers spent 4,010 days in Red Cross hospitals of this district, and 16,268 men spent 436,933 days, an average of 23 days per officer and 26 per man."

In the Eastern District the Society had 25,000 hospital beds, "of which 2,200 beds were actually with the troops in the field, exclusive of accommodation in flying detachments, etc., 1,340 beds were at Vladivostok and the remaining beds at Harbin and towns on the line of the railroad."

The various Red Cross units, so to speak, "numbered 150, of which 30 were fixed and mobile dieted rest stations, 18 flying detachments, and 16 mobile field hospitals." About one hundred thousand patients passed through these institutions.

The estimated *personnel* of the Eastern District, August 10, 1905, was 500 physicians, 30 pharmacists, 80 medical students, 1,500 nurses, 2,000 underlings.

The catholicity of the Red Cross was beautifully illustrated by the presence in Harbin of a splendidly appointed hospital sent out by the Central Committee of the German Red Cross Society. This was an old friend, so to speak, first seen at Taku, China, during the Boxer uprising in 1901, where it was sent to help, if help were necessary. Our next meeting was in Manchuria, to accomplish which the hospital had gone half way around the world and back while the writer had gone all the way around.

I think I may safely say that this was quite the most perfect mobile hospital I have ever seen. It had accommodation for 150 patients for whom a *personnel* of 5 physicians, 15 women nurses, 15 men nurses and 50 orderlies was provided. The hospital complete required 18 freight cars to transport it, but owing to extra supplies, used 24 cars in going to Manchuria. It cost the German Society 200,000 marks, together with a monthly outlay of about 5,000 marks. During its service in the Far East 650 patients were entertained.

At the time of my inspection the hospital was located in one of the wings of the Harbin University building, though it was provided with portable buildings to enable it to take the field, in whole or part, whenever necessary.

There were wards comfortably furnished with iron bedsteads, sectional horsehair mattresses, bedside tables, and the usual hospital appointments. Do not forget that all these things were packed in boxes, a place for everything, and could be taken anywhere a wagon could go.

There was a complete dispensary, operating room, laboratory, X-ray

Corner of Operating Room in Hospital. Managed and Supported by the German Red Cross.

Loading a Red Cross Hospital Train.

apparatus, disinfecting outfit, laundry, kitchen, indeed everything that such an institution could require.

I speak of this hospital here more to invite attention to the broadness of the mission of the Red Cross than to the perfection of the German hospital. It was indeed very perfect, a model for us all to study, and yet I saw many Russian Red Cross hospitals very little inferior to the German in *materiel* and nothing in their care of and success with the sick.

But the German hospital seemed to point a moral and to indicate to us one of the many things our Red Cross Society could do to meet its universal obligations and at the same time keep itself supple for its mission—the succor of the ill and injured in war. Think what such a hospital, always ready for instant service, would have meant to the people of San Francisco in the first days of the catastrophe.

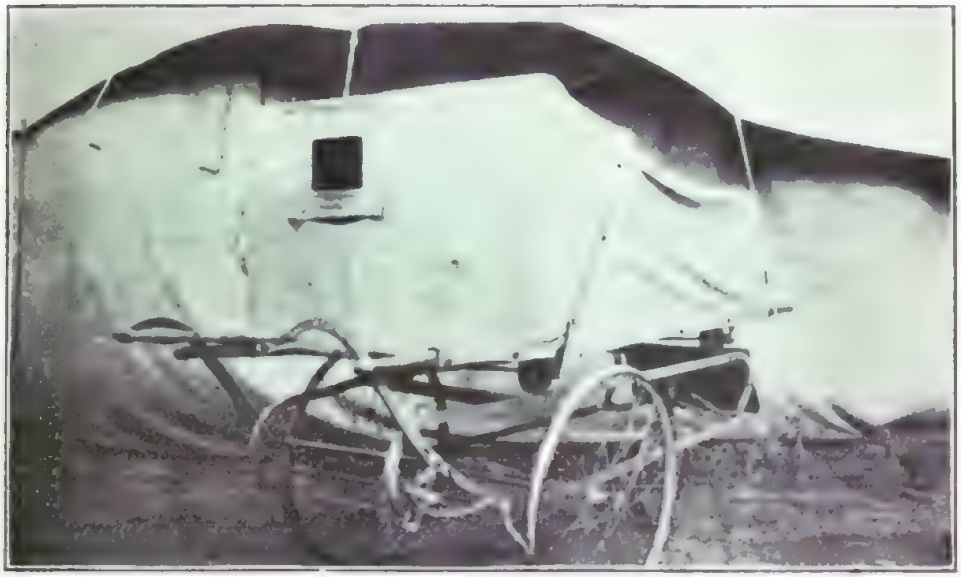
The women nurses were a tower of strength to the Sanitary Department. The training of these, which is the largest part of the function of the Red Cross in peace time, is partly done in the Red Cross hospitals previously noted. In addition there are several nursing sisterhoods, the most influential of which is that of St. George with headquarters at St. Petersburg. By the way, all trained nurses in Russia are called "Sisters" and they remain life members of their own schools, to which they look for protection.

The training is very thorough, covering a theoretical and practical course much the same as with us, and it is said the outcome is excellent. Women nurses have been regularly employed in the military hospitals of Russia for fifty years. Toward the end of the war the supply of experienced nurses became depleted and was reinforced by the women of Russia, who freely volunteered their services, and after a brief period of instruction (six to twelve weeks), were sent to the front. Of course they were not equal to their trained sisters, but they did good work, far better than could have been done by rough-handed and much less intelligent soldier nurses, while their courage and devotion was proved by their presence at the very front.

The supplies furnished by the Red Cross were in generous abundance, and freely issued. I did not observe the usual wastefulness in handling these supplies, the depots being conducted in a business-like way, which implied responsibility, and the material actually reached the sick soldier.

The personal efforts of the women of Russia in collecting and preparing these supplies was an object-lesson in humanity. The writer saw the throne room and the magnificent salons of the Imperial palace at Moscow piled to the ceiling with materials for clothing for the sick soldiers, and scores of ladies, working under the personal direction of the Grand Duchess Elizabeth were cutting out and dispatching garments to be made up at their homes. Literally thousands of articles of clothing were thus made and sent to the front.

An exceedingly important part of the work of the Red Cross in the Far East was in the evacuation of the wounded, the collecting of the ill and injured at certain designated points, their distribution to the various hospitals, and their supervision until finally disposed of.



Wheeled Litter Presented by the French Red Cross Society.

A Red Cross Hospital at Got-sia-dan. Genl. Linevich's Headquarters.

The Red Cross has no more important function than a large share in the distribution, back from the army, of the invalids, who if left would hamper its movements, and possibly render it absolutely immobile. A very detailed scheme for the accomplishment of this work is included in the regulations of well organized armies and the part the Red Cross takes in this work is set forth in detail.

The Russian Society had a considerable number of hospital railroad trains, some of which were of the most luxurious character, contributed and supported by members of the royal family chiefly. But practical experience led the authorities to the conclusion that the ordinary freight car properly furnished made a better vehicle for sick transport than did the more pretentious and much more costly coach, while its availability was many times greater.

The reports of the Russian Society, freely published, are full of interest and from them we could glean many an item of experience most valuable to our Red Cross Society. The great lessons to be learned which the writer ventures to reiterate, are:

1st. The organization of the whole people for Red Cross work. It goes without saying that no army could, or does, maintain in peace, a sanitary organization equal to the requirements of war, nor indeed could it provide such an organization even in war. "The entire nation must help in such work, and whether it is to be well or ill done will depend upon how well the nation is organized and instructed for it."

"A Red Cross Society which will be instantly ready to take up its work at the very beginning of hostilities, and then is the time when it can be most useful, must be in continuous activity. To overcome the inertia of inactivity consumes valuable time, is wasteful of effort, and costly in every respect. To maintain the activities of such an organization in peace time and coincidently to keep clearly before the people the true functions of the Red Cross, the succor of the wounded in war, is a difficult proposition. Even the name must not be too much used or it will surely be abused, and the brassard must be sacredly preserved for its only lawful use."

These self-evident propositions have not heretofore appealed to us as they have to the older nations the preservation of whose very existence has demanded a close study of the military art in all its bearings.

"The highest development of the organization of the whole people for humanitarian work in peace, that they may be ready for such work in war, is found in Germany."

It would appear that the Japanese had closely followed the lines of the German Red Cross as they did those of the German army. The German Red Cross furnishes *personnel* and *materiel* which are incorporated into and become an integral part of the Military Medical Department. Its *personnel* is ordinarily for service at the rear, where it relieves the army *personnel* for service at the front. The German Red Cross provides no independent medical units in war.

In these respects the Russian Red Cross differed widely; it supplied medical units in large number and great variety, many of which were found at the extreme front, it was wholly independent of the Medical

Department and though working side by side for the same object, the lines of these two organizations never crossed. This necessitated a complicated sanitary organization, an unnecessary multiplication of officials, and a division of authority and responsibility anything but desirable.

In spite of the handicap of a defective organization, the Russian Red Cross did beautiful work in the Far East, which it accomplished through the co-operation of the whole people, the genius of its administration, and the perfection of its execution; work which in its results we can but emulate, not criticize.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Colonel, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

GENEVA CONFERENCE.

July, 1906.

The President of the United States Delegation to the Geneva Conference to the Secretary of State.

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
GENEVA CONFERENCE,
Geneva, July 10, 1906.

SIR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, through our embassy at Berlin, the report of the delegation of the United States to the conference to revise the Geneva Convention of 1864.

It seems proper to say that the well-known professional reputation and high official rank of the three delegates from the Army and Navy were appreciated by the members of the conference and added weight to the opinions which the delegation expressed.

The delegation is under especial obligation to General Davis for his aid in the preparation of their report.

Meetings of the committees appointed by the conference were held twice each week-day, at 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The president of our delegation attended all the meetings of all the committes, although he was formally a member of but three of the committees.

It may not be inappropriate to add that when the question of arbitration presented by M. de Martens was under consideration, the delegation, in announcing its attitude, stated its desire "to place on record their most hearty sympathy with the general principle of international arbitration, which has always had the earnest support of the Government which they have the honor to represent;" and they further stated their "belief that the fullest and most complete opportunity for the discussion of the principle contained in the clause which M. de Martens proposed would be afforded at the second conference at The Hague, which is to take place in the not distant future."

The delegation also referred "to the fact that, in the meantime, the existing Hague convention provides a way for securing the arbitral results which are contemplated in M. de Martens' proposition.

I may be permitted to express the individual opinion that in voting to accept the modification of M. de Martens' proposition, as finally formulated by a special committee, the delegation acted not only in harmony with the well-known friendly attitude of the Government toward arbitration and The Hague Tribunal, both of which it has always sought to promote, but also in harmony with the ever-growing sentiment throughout the world that whenever circumstances make it right and proper international misunderstandings should be settled by arbitration.

Respectfully,

WM. CAREY SANGER,
President of the Delegation.

Report of the United States Delegation.

DELEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
GENEVA CONFERENCE,
Geneva, July 10, 1906.

TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR:

The delegates appointed by the President to represent the United States at the conference for the revision of the Geneva Convention of

August 22, 1864, beg leave to submit the following report. Their selection was accomplished in appropriate letters of designation, issued by the Department of State under date of April 26, 1906, and the delegation, as so designated, was composed of the following persons:

Hon. William Cary Sanger;

Rear-Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U. S. Navy, President of the Naval War College;

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. Army;

Brig. Gen. Robert Maitland O'Reilly, Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

Lieut. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, U. S. Navy, a member of the staff of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., was designated by the Secretary of State to accompany the delegation in the capacity of Technical Assistant and Special Disbursing Officer.

The members of the delegation assembled at Geneva, Switzerland, on Sunday, June 10, 1906, and established themselves in quarters convenient to the apartments in the Hotel de Ville which had been set apart by the cantonal authorities of Geneva as a place for the meetings of the conference.

The opening session of the conference was held in the Assembly Hall of the University of Geneva at 4 p. m. on June 11, 1906, when the general body of delegates was called to order by the Hon. Louis Forrer, President of the Swiss Confederation. The delegates were welcomed by President Forrer in behalf of the Swiss Confederation and by M. Henry Fazy, President of the Council of State, in behalf of the city and Canton of Geneva. An appropriate response to the address of welcome was made by His Excellency M. Révoil, the ambassador of the French Republic at Berne, upon whose motion the Hon. Edouard Odier, the first Swiss delegate to the conference and minister plenipotentiary of Switzerland at St. Petersburg, was unamiously chosen as president of the conference. President Odier, at the close of the felicitious address with which the proceedings of the conference were formally opened, named M. Gustave Moynier, an honored citizen of Geneva, who had been deeply interested in the organization of the original Red Cross Society, as the honorary president of the conference.

The first plenary session of the conference was held in the Grand Council Hall of the Hotel de Ville at 2 p. m. on June 12. At this meeting, after a short address by M. Moynier, the honorary president of the Conference, the roll of delegates was called, and the names and official designations of the representatives of the several powers were announced. M. Vincent, the second delegate of Switzerland, was chosen vice-president, and the composition of the secretariat and administration of the conference was fixed upon and completed.

(The list of delegates which follows is here omitted as it is given in the text of the Treaty.)

It is interesting to observe that the membership of the conference comprised fifteen ambassadors and ministers, including chargés d'affaires; eighteen officers of the diplomatic or consular service; thirty-eight officers of the army, of whom twenty were members of the medical or sanitary departments of the states which they represented; two officers of the navy;

eight professors and publicists, and four officers of volunteer Red Cross societies. Although but few of the delegates directly represented the volunteer associations which have been organized in nearly all states of the civilized world, many of the representatives have been officially associated with these societies in various capacities, and most of the delegates were entirely familiar with the work which has been accomplished by them during the past forty years.

When the announcement of the names and designations of the delegates representing the signatory powers had been completed, a set of rules for the guidance of the conference and its committees was submitted by the president and unanimously accepted. The rules thus adopted conformed in substance to those usually followed by bodies composed of delegates representing sovereign states, and provided for the appointment of committees for the conduct of the business of the conference; they also provided for the preparation of a daily report of the proceedings of the conference and its committees, which was to be given to the public, through the secretariat, at the close of the conference.

At a basis for its deliberations the following questions were submitted to the powers, by the Government of the Swiss Confederation, some months in advance of the meeting of the conference:

1. The Geneva Convention lays down the principle that wounded or sick soldiers shall be received and attended to, whatever their nationality (art. 6, first section). Is it advisable to add that soldiers, when disabled, shall be protected against ill treatment and plunder?

Should it be further stipulated:

(*a*) That no burial or cremation of the dead shall take place without a previous careful examination of the bodies?

(*b*) That every soldier shall carry on his person a mark by which he can be identified?

(*c*) That the list of the dead, sick, and wounded taken in charge by the enemy shall be delivered by the latter as soon as possible to the authorities of their country or Army?

2. Lay down the principle that the sick and wounded remain subject to the general laws of war, and that when they fall into the hands of the enemy they will be considered as prisoners of war. Rescind the provisions relative to the return of the sick and wounded (art. 6, secs. 2, 3, and 4).

3. Would it not be well to enumerate more fully the sanitary personnel protected by the convention (art. 2)? Is it desirable to mention the personnel of voluntary relief societies and to determine the conditions on which such personnel will be neutralized?

4. Under article 2 of the convention the sanitary and religious personnel participates in the benefit of neutrality only while on duty and as long as there remain wounded men to raise and to succor. Should it not be declared inviolable under all circumstances?

5. Stipulate that the sanitary personnel shall continue to discharge its duties, even after occupation by the enemy, under the orders of the latter's military authorities. As soon as its services shall no longer be required by the sick and wounded, the military authorities shall, on its request, send it back and, if it be possible without detriment to military operations,

furnish it with an escort to the outposts it its Army over the shortest route. On so retiring, the said personnel shall carry away articles and surgical instruments of its private property.

6. Stipulate that the belligerents shall guarantee to the sanitary personnel that may fall into their hands full enjoyment of their whole salaries (see art. 7 of The Hague Convention for the adaptation of the principles of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare).

7. Provide that neutrality ceases for the sanitary personnel if it commits hostile acts otherwise than in self-defense there being, however, no prohibition of the carrying of arms.

8. Rescind the provisions relative to inhabitants of the seat of war (art. 5).

9. Article 1 of the convention stipulates that military ambulances and hospitals will be recognized as neutral and protected and respected as such by the belligerents so long as any sick and wounded are therein.

Would it not be opportune to modify this provision in the sense that ambulances—that is to say, according to the interpretation given by the conference of 1868—the field hospitals, and other temporary establishments that follow the troops on the field of battle for the relief of the sick and wounded are to be considered as neutrals under all circumstances, and that therefore if they should fall into the hands of the enemy they should be returned to their Army by him as soon as they are no longer required for the care of the sick and wounded?

The same article declares that neutrality ceases if the ambulances or hospitals are under a military guard. It might be preferable to say that the neutrality of sanitary establishments ceases if they are used by the enemy for warlike purposes, and to add that the fact of their being protected by a picket or by sentries, does not deprive them of that prerogative. The picket or sentries, if captured, will be considered as prisoners of war.

10. Examine whether it would not be appropriate to insert in the new convention a clause providing that the buildings and equipments of standing Government hospitals will remain subject to the laws of war, but shall not be used for other purposes as long as they may be needed for the sick and wounded soldiers therein.

11. Examine whether it would be appropriate to stipulate that the stock of recognized and authorized relief societies shall be considered under all circumstances as private property.

12. Examine the question as to whether it is fit to adhere to the red cross on a white ground as the sole distinctive badge (art. 7 of the convention), or whether it would be well to admit exceptions for non-Christian states, such as Turkey, for instance, which substituted the red crescent for the red cross.

13. Examine whether it will be advisable to stipulate that the contracting states shall be bound to take requisite legislative action for the punishment of all infringements of the convention.

14. Examine, lastly, whether it is desirable to insert in the new convention a clause binding the signatory states to see to it that the convention and the penalties incurred by the transgressors are made known to the troops and people.

With a view to facilitate the work of the conference and to expedite its proceedings four committees were formed and the following assignment of subjects was made:

1. The sick, wounded, and dead.
2. Personnel of sanitary formation.
3. Sanitary material, medical stores, and supplies.
4. Emblem of the convention, with the measures necessary to prevent its abuse, together with questions which were not especially assigned to other committees.

At the first meeting of each committee a president, vice-president, and secretary were elected, and a suitable administrative staff was agreed upon.

The following is the composition of the several committees:

FIRST COMMITTEE.

(*Treatment of the sick, wounded, and dead.*)

President, General von Manteuffel.

(This committee consisted of forty-seven members including Admiral Sperry and General Davis of the United States Delegation.)

SECOND COMMITTEE.

(*Personnel of sanitary formations.*)

President, Lieutenant-Colonel Schücking, Medical Department.

(This committee consisted of fifty-six members including Admiral Sperry and General O'Reilly of the United States Delegation.)

THIRD COMMITTEE.

(*Sanitary material, medical stores, and supplies.*)

President, Hon. William Cary Sanger.

(This committee consisted of forty-nine members, including Colonel Sanger, President, General Davis and General O'Reilly of the United States Delegation.)

FOURTH COMMITTEE.

(*Emblem of the convention, with the measures necessary to prevent its abuse, together with questions which were not especially assigned to other committees.*)

President, M. de Martens.

This committee consisted of fifty-two members, including Colonel Sanger and General Davis.)

To faciliate the deliberations of the committees the paragraphs of the project submitted to the powers by the Swiss Federal Council were apportioned among them in accordance with the following arrangement:

To the first committee, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the questions submitted by the Federal Council.

To the second committee, paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

To the third committee, paragraphs 9, 10, and 11.

To the fourth committee, paragraphs, 12, 13, and 14.

In the deliberations of the committees the widest freedom of discussion was not only permitted but encouraged. Members of one committee were

permitted to attend the meetings of the other committees, to take part in their discussions, and to submit projects for consideration or adoption. In all votes, however, whether in committee or in full conference, each state was entitled to a single voice. In each committee votes were taken upon subjects submitted in the form of questions or statements of principle, leaving to the subcommittees appointed for that purpose the duty of recasting them in the form of articles, with a view to their consideration by the several committees prior to their submission to the conference in plenary session.

Triweekly sessions were held by each of the committees into which the general membership of the conference was divided, and the discussion of the questions referred to them was prosecuted with such diligence and industry, during the morning and the afternoon sessions of each day, that their work was completed, ready for submission to the conference, on June 27. At two plenary sessions which were held on June 27 and 28 the drafts of the several paragraphs assigned to them for preparation were approved and referred to a committee for editorial revision and arrangement, with a view to their incorporation in the final draft of the convention. The treaty in the form proposed by its editing committee was formally adopted at a plenary session of the conference which was held in the Hall of the Grand Council of State on July 5, 1906. The convention was signed on July 6, 1906, by the plenipotentiaries, whose full powers had been examined and verified at a plenary session of the conference on the preceding day.

Although a copy of the convention as finally adopted is among the inclosures to this report, a brief summary of its more important provisions will now be presented.

The Convention of 1864 may be said to have fairly represented the best existing practice among continental armies in respect to the management and control of the sick and wounded, and in the immunities which were habitually accorded to the personnel of the medical and sanitary services who were charged with their care and treatment. That convention embodied, in the form of an international agreement, the practice which had theretofore rested upon customs and usages and derived its obligatory force from the implied consent of the states which accepted and applied them in the conduct of their military operations. To accomplish this, the framers of the old conventon attempted to apply the principle of neutrality to the sick and wounded and to the personnel and matériel of the sanitary establishments which habitually accompanied the operations of armies in the field.

In the new convention much of the inexactness of expression which characterized the old undertaking has been eliminated. Descriptive words and phrases have been brought into close and exact relation with the conditions of modern war. The terms "neutral" and "neutrality," as applied to the immunity granted to those charged with the care and treatment of the sick and wounded by the Convention of 1864, have been replaced by words and clauses which define their status with the greatest accuracy. The term "neutral" is used throughout the new convention in the sense attributed to it in statutes and treaties and in the works of text writers of

standard authority, and is restricted, as will presently appear, to cases of internment and to volunteer aid societies, organized under the authority of neutral states, which tender their services to a belligerent in time of war.

The terms used to describe the status of the sick and wounded and the personnel and matériel of the sanitary establishments in which they are entertained and cared for have a clear and unmistakable meaning; they are calculated to conduce to efficiency and certainty of execution, and it is difficult to see how they can give occasion for variance in interpretation.

In the new instrument the term *sanitary formation* is applied to all establishments, whether fixed or movable, which are provided by public appropriation or private charity for the treatment of the sick and wounded in time of war. To each of the movable sanitary formations a surgical and administrative personnel is attached; tents, bedding, ambulances and other means of transportation are provided, together with a sufficient equipment of surgical instruments and medical and hospital supplies. To the personnel and matériel constituting such a movable sanitary formation the quality of inviolability is attached by the terms of the convention, and, in the event of its falling into the hands of the enemy, the entire establishment, when its sick and wounded have been evacuated or transferred to fixed or base hospitals, is required to be returned to the lines of its own Army, with the least practicable delay.

The commanding general of the belligerent forces into whose hands such an establishment falls is charged with the performance of this duty, but it is permitted to exercise a reasonable discretion in respect to the time when and the method and route by which the restoration shall be accomplished. While it continues in the hands of the enemy its administrative personnel become entitled to receive the pay and allowances which are assigned to their respective grades in the service of the belligerent in whose hands they are; and, upon their return to their own lines, they are permitted to take with them their private property, including horses, personal baggage, and such arms as are habitually carried by them in active service. A similar immunity is granted the official personnel of a movable sanitary formation which has been placed at the service of a belligerent by a volunteer aid society.

When a belligerent finds it necessary to furnish a guard for the police protection of a hospital or other sanitary establishment, the individuals composing it, in the event of its capture, are returned to the lines of their own Army, with the personnel and matériel of the sanitary formation, without becoming prisoners of war.

What has been said in respect to the personnel of the movable sanitary formation applies with equal force to the official personnel allowed to the buildings, hospitals, and other fixed establishments which pass into the occupation of the enemy as a consequence of his military operations. If the matériel in possession of such establishments is the property of the belligerent state, such property, including the buildings in which it is installed becomes subject to the laws of war, but with the express condition that it must not be diverted from the use to which it has been assigned or appropriated so long as it is necessary for the treatment and accommo-

dation of the sick and wounded. If matériel furnished by volunteer associations, which enjoy the benefits and privileges of the convention, is found in such fixed hospitals upon their occupation by the enemy the convention provides that it shall be regarded as private property and as such shall be subject to the right of requisition as recognized by the laws and usages of war.

It will be observed that the immunity which is acorded to the matériel furnished by private societies is substantially the same as that given by the customary and conventional law of nations to private property in territory which passes by tempory conquest into the military occupation of the enemy. If it is taken by way of requisition, its appropriation by the enemy is subject to the rules and conditions which are embodied in The Hague Convention in respect to the treatment of private property in occupied territory. It would have been desirable to secure the insertion of a clause giving a broader immunity from capture to this class of property, or restricting its application, when taken by way of requisition, to the use of the sick and wounded; but there were decided differences of view in this regard among the delegates, and the clause as adopted represents a compromise of widely divergent opinions.

The new convention contains a stipulation that the protection accorded to the personnel of all sanitary formations is forfeited if acts detrimental to the enemy are committed, save in individual self-defense or in the protection of the sick and wounded in its charge. It was for this reason that the clause recognizing their right to carry arms was inserted in the convention. The mere fact that arms, cartridges, or other articles constituting the war equipment of troops in active service are found in the possession of individuals, or in the storerooms of fixed or movable hospitals, does not confer a hostile character upon such establishments nor deprive the individuals in whose possession they are found of the benefits conferred by the convention.

The privileges conferred upon volunteer aid societies by the terms of the convention are not only extremely liberal, but are in harmony with the most advanced humanitarian views in respect to the treatment of the sick and wounded in time of war. To enable such an association to take part in relief work in the theater of active military operation it is necessary that it should receive the formal recognition of its own Government; the fact of such official recognition being communicated by that Government to other states either in time of peace or prior to its being employed in the theater of active operations. While employed in the field the personnel of such societies becomes subject to the control and supervision of the belligerent in whose service its aid is rendered.

If a volunteer aid society, established and authorized by a neutral state, desires to render aid to either belligerent, it must first obtain the consent of its own government and the authorization of the belligerent whom it desires to serve. The belligerent accepting the services of a neutral aid society is required to notify the enemy that such authorization has been accorded.

The details of organization of these societies, together with the preparation of regulations governing their activity in the field and fixing their

relations with the sanitary department of the army, were wisely left to the discretion of the individual powers. It is proper to observe, however, that the furnishing of relief by such associations to communities suffering in time of peace from pestilence or famine, or from the visitation of floods, fires, or earthquakes, will always constitute a proper subject for their humanitarian endeavor; and the use or display of the insignia of the convention upon such occasions does not come within the prohibitory requirements which are embodied in articles 27 and 28 of the new convention.

It was the sense of the committee that the field of activity of these societies should be restricted to the second line of sanitary formations and to the fixed hospitals established at the bases of supply, in which the sick and wounded are habitually collected for permanent treatment; but, as the control and supervision of their philanthropic activity is vested by the terms of the convention in the state which authorizes them, it was not deemed best to insert such a stipulation in the text of an international agreement.

The Convention of 1864 was silent as to the status occupied by the sick and wounded who, by the vicissitudes of war, pass into the control and possession of the enemy. This defect, which is a very important one, is remedied in the new agreement by a clause providing that at the instant of capture the sick and wounded pass into a status of captivity, and thereby become entitled to the benefits accorded to prisoners of war by the generally accepted rules of international law. They also become entitled to the privileges and immunities which are expressly conferred upon prisoners by the terms of The Hague Convention of 1899.

The requirements of the new undertaking, in respect to the consideration to which the sick and wounded are entited, are clear and specific, and include within their scope not only the combatant members of the military establishment, but such noncombatants as habitually accompany the army in an official capacity. All these are required to be collected and cared for, without regard to nationality, and this duty is made equally incumbent upon both belligerents by clauses which charge the occupant of the battlefield with the duty of caring for the wounded who have fallen in battle, and require a retiring belligerent to make reasonable provision for the care and treatment of the wounded who are left behind. These clauses are very broadly stated, and are intended to apply not only to the case where a successful belligerent occupies the battlefield, but also to a case in which both of the opposing armies occupy new positions at some distance from the field in which the losses were incurred.

After each combat the occupant of the field is required to take the necessary measures for the protection of the wounded and the examination and identification of the dead. To that end all individual medals, or tokens, together with all letters, valuables, and personal belongings found upon the field or upon the bodies of those who have fallen in battle, are to be collected and transmitted to the lines of the enemy. The names of the sick and wounded who have fallen into the hands of the opposing belligerent, or who have been admitted into his hospitals for treatment, and who have recovered or have died, are also to be forwarded to the enemy's outposts with a view to their transmission to relatives and friends.

Authority is vested in the commanding generals of the opposing Armies to enter into cartels for the immediate return of the wounded to their own lines at the close of the battle and to repatriate the sick and wounded when they have so far recovered as to be able to undertake the homeward journey. They may also send them to a neutral state for treatment and internment, with the consent of the neutral government, but upon the condition that the internment shall continue until the close of the war.

The important question of convoys of the sick and wounded is made the subject of detailed regulation in the new convention. If a moving convoy is intercepted by a belligerent he is authorized, if such a course is dictated by military necessity, to take possession of the means of transportation in which the sick and wounded are being conveyed to their destination. In so doing, however, he charges himself with the care of the patients who are undergoing transportation, and must return the official sanitary and administrative personnel and matériel to their own lines with the least practicable delay. Ambulances and other vehicles, together with hospital trains and steamers, which have been specially fitted for the transportation of the sick and wounded, are to be returned to the Army to which they belong, but while in the possession of the enemy are to be used exclusively for the accommodation of the sick and wounded. Means of transportation belonging to a belligerent, but not specially fitted for hospital uses, are subject to capture; and vehicles obtained by requisition, including ordinary railway trains and river boats, or commercial vessels temporarily utilized for the conveyance of the sick and wounded, together with the drivers, crews, or other employees necessary to their management or use, are made subject to the operation of the laws of war.

The appeal to the charity of the inhabitants of occupied territory in behalf of the sick and wounded which was embodied in the Convention of 1864, but which was found to be so impracticable in its application as to require substantial amendment in the agreement of 1868, has been replaced by a provision, more completely in harmony with existing conditions, which authorizes commanding generals to appeal to the charitably disposed inhabitants of the theater of war to collect and care for the sick and wounded, and authorizes them to promise special protection and an immunity from the removable hardships of war to those whose favorable acceptance of the appeal is evidenced by efforts to ameliorate the lot and relieve the suffering of those who have been disabled by wounds or disease.

It was also recognized that the methods which now prevail in the treatment of the sick and wounded no longer permit their isolation in scattered dwelings and outbuildings, which are difficult of access and in which sanitary conditions can not be controlled. For that reason the collection of patients in tents and suitable hospital buildings, under the most advanced conditions in respect to sanitation and antiseptic treatment, was strongly favored by the conference.

The employment of the insignia of the convention was made the subject of careful and extended treatment—this with a view to prevent its abuse and restrict its use to the personnel and matériel to which its protection is intended to be accorded. The heraldic sign of the red cross upon a white ground was recognized and continued as the emblem and distinctive sign

of the sanitary service of armies in the field. The use of the term "heraldic" in describing the insignia of the convention excludes the view that any religious association attaches to the distinctive emblem of the convention's philanthropic and humanitarian activity. Turkey was not represented in the conference, and it is worthy of note that the representatives of Japan, China, Persia, and Siam expressed a willingness on the part of their Governments to accept the red cross as the official insignia of the convention.

The convention contained a provision that the emblem of the red cross shall be exclusively used, both in time of peace and war, to designate the personnel and matériel of the sanitary formations which it is the purpose of the convention to protect. It also provides that, in the event of capture, the flag of the convention shall alone be displayed, so long as the sanitary formation which it protects remains under the control of the enemy. With a view to prevent the usurpation or abuse of its name or insignia, especially in the form of trade-marks or commercial labels, the signatory powers whose legislation in this regard is insufficient agree to take, or to propose to their respective legislative bodies, such measures as are necessary to secure to the name and emblem of the convention a complete immunity from abuse. As considerable time will be required for the preparation and adoption of legislation of the kind above described, the convention contains a clause requiring the signatory powers at the end of five years from its date of signature to communicate the results of their efforts in this regard to the General Council of the Swiss Confederation.

The convention also contains an undertaking that the signatory governments shall take the necessary measures to instruct the personnel of their military establishments in the detailed application of its rules to the care and treatment of the sick and wounded who are made the subject of its several stipulations. They also agree to bring a knowledge of the scope and operation of the convention to the attention of their respective citizens or subjects.

In the formal instructions which were communicated to the delegates in the Department's letter of May 16, 1906, two matters were made the subject of special consideration. The first of these made it the duty of the representatives of the United States to endeavor to secure a full report of the deliberations of the conference, to the end that the public opinion of the civilized world, to which the humanitarian purpose of the convention especially appeals, might be fully advised of its proceedings. At the second plenary session of the conference held on June 13, 1906, in the Grand Council Hall of the Hotel de Ville, a rule was unanimously adopted directing that full reports of the deliberations of the conference and its committees should be prepared with a view to their publication through the secretariat at the termination of the work of the conference. As furnished from day to day, these reports have been duly transmitted to the Department.

The suggestion that the rules governing the care and treatment of the sick and wounded in maritime warfare should be brought before the convention for discussion, with a view to their adaptation to the conditions of modern naval warfare, was informally discussed with the representatives

of several of the great maritime powers. It was found that but two governments—the United States and Japan— were represented by naval delegates, and that none of the delegations felt justified, in view of their instructions, in entering upon the discussion of the application of the rules of the Geneva Convention to maritime warfare, without further advices from their respective governments and without the presence and assistance of naval representatives in any discussion which might arise. As the work of the conference, as outlined in the questions submitted to the powers by the Government of the Swiss Confederation, would be considerably delayed if the consideration of this subject was insisted upon, it was determined to exercise the discretion conferred upon the delegation by its letter of instructions and to refrain from bringing it to the formal attention of the conference.

A proposition was submitted by M. de Martens, the Russian plenipotentiary, providing that questions of interpretation arising in the operation of the convention should be referred to The Hague Tribunal for decision. As such cases fall within the jurisdiction conferred upon that tribunal in the Convention of 1899, it was not believed necessary, in view of the formal acceptance of that undertaking by the Government of the United States, to renew the obligation with which that Government was already charged. The proposition submitted was subsequently replaced by a *voeu* submitted by Baron von Bülow, the German plenipotentiary, expressing a desire, on the part of the conference that questions arising in the operation of the convention, in time of peace, should be referred to The Hague Tribunal for adjustment. This expression of opinion, which is embodied in the *acte finale* of the conference, not being in contravention of the existing treaty obligations of the United States, was concurred in by the delegation.

A copy of the official text of the convention, accompanied by an English translation of the same, is inclosed herewith.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. CARY SANGER,
President of the Delegation.
C. S. SPERRY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy.
GEO. B. DAVIS,
Judge-Advocate-General, U. S. Army.
R. M. O'REILLY,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army.

Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia; His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria; His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile; His Majesty the Emperor of China; His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Soverign of the Congo Free State; His Majesty the Emperor of Corea; His Majesty the

King of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the United States of America; the President of the United States of Brazil; the President of the United Mexican States; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India; His Majesty the King of the Hellens; the President of the Republic of Guatemala; the President of the Republic of Honduras; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau; His Highness the Prince of Montenegro; His Majesty the King of Norway; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; the President of the Republic of Peru; His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the King of Siam; His Majesty the King of Sweden; the Swiss Federal Council; the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay,

Being equally animated by the desire to lessen the inherent evils of warfare as far as is within their power, and wishing for this purpose to improve and supplement the provisions agreed upon at Geneva on August 22, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field,

Have decided to conclude a new convention to that effect, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia:
His Excellency the Chamberlain and Actual Privy Councilor A. de Bülow, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,
General of Brigade Baron de Manteuffel,
Medical Inspector and Surgeon-General Dr. Villaret (with rank of general of brigade),
Dr. Zorn, Privy Councilor of Justice, ordinary professor of law at the University of Bonn, Solicitor of the Crown;

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Republic:
His Excellency Mr. Enrique B. Moreno, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,
Mr. Molina Salas, Consul-General in Switzerland;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary:
His Excellency Baron Heidler de Egeregg et Syrgenstein, Actual Privy Councilor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:
Colonel of Staff Count de T'Serclaes, Chief of Staff of the Fourth Military District;

His Royal Highness the Prince of Bulgaria;
Dr. Marin Rousseff, Chief Medical Officer,
Captain of Staff Boris Sirmanoff;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile:
Mr. Augustin Edwards, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary;

His Majesty the Emperor of China:
His Excellency, Mr. Lou Tseng Tsiang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hague:

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Sovereign of the Congo Free State:
Colonel of Staff Count de T'Serclaes, Chief of Staff of the Fourth Military District of Belgium;

His Majesty the Emperor of Corea:
His Excellency Mr. Tsunetada Kato, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan to Brussels;
His Majesty the King of Denmark:
Mr. Laub, Surgeon-General, Chief of the Medical Corps of the Army;
His Majesty the King of Spain:
His Excellency Mr. Silverio de Baguer y Corsi, Count of Baguer, Minister Resident;
The President of the United States of America:
Mr. William Cary Sanger, former Assistant Secretary of War of the United States of America,
Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, President of the Naval War College,
Brigadier-General George B. Davis, Judge-Advocate-General of the Army,
Brigadier-General Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon-General of the Army;
The President of the United States of Brazil:
Dr. Carlos Lemgruber-Kropf, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne,
Colonel of Engineers Roberto Trompowski, Leitao d'Almeida, Military Attaché to the Brazilian Legation at Berne;
The President of the United Mexican States:
General of Brigade José Maria Pérez;
The President of the French Republic:
His Excellency Mr. Rèvoil, Ambassador to Berne,
Mr. Louis Renault, Member of the Institute of France, Minister Plenipotentiary, Jurisconsult of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Professor in the Faculty of Law at Paris,
Colonel Olivier of Reserve Artillery,
Chief Surgeon Pauzat of the Second Class;
His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India:
Major-General Sir Charles Ardagh, K. C. M. G., K. C. L. E., C. B.,
Professor Thomas Erskine Holland, K. C., D. C. L.,
Sir John Furley, C. B.,
Lieutenant-Colonel William Grant Macpherson, C. M. G., R. A. M. C.;
His Majesty the King of the Hellens:
Mr. Michel Kebedgy, Professor of International Law at the University of Berne;
The President of the Republic of Guatemala:
Mr. Manuel Arroyo, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris,
Mr. Henri Wiswald, Consul-General to Berne, residing at Geneva;
The President of the Republic of Honduras:
Mr. Oscar Hœpfl, Consul-General to Berne;
His Majesty the King of Italy:
Marquis Roger Maurigi di Castel Maurigi, Colonel in His Army, Grand Officer of His Royal Order of the SS. Maurice and Lazare,
Major-General Giovanni Randone, Military Medical Inspector, Commander of His Royal Order of the Crown of Italy;
His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:
His Excellency Mr. Tsunetada Kato, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brussels;
His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau;
Staff Colonel Count de T'Serclaes, Chief of Staff of the Fourth Military District of Belgium;
His Highness the Prince of Montenegro:
Mr. E. Odier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation in Russia,
Colonel Mürset, Chief Surgeon of the Swiss Federal Army;

His Majesty the King of Norway:
Captain Daae, of the Medical Corps of the Norwegian Army;
Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:
Lieutenant-General (retired) Jonkheer J. C. C. den Beer Poortugael, Member of the Council of State,
Colonel A. A. J. Quanjer, Chief Medical Officer, First Class;
The President of the Republic of Peru:
Mr. Gustavo de la Fuente, First Secretary of the Legation of Peru at Paris;
His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia:
His Excellency Mr. Samad Khan Momtaz-os-Saltaneh, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;
His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, etc.:
His Excellency Mr. Alberto d'Oliveira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne,
Mr. José Nicolau Raposo-Botelho, Colonel of Infantry, former Deputy, Superintendent of the Royal Military College at Lisbon;
His Majesty the King of Roumania:
Dr. Sache Stephanesco, Colonel of Reserve;
His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias:
His Excellency Privy Councilor de Martens, Permanent Member of the Council of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia;
His Majesty the King of Servia:
Mr. Milan St. Markovitch, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Justice,
Colonel Dr. Sondermayer, Chief of the Medical Division of the War Ministry;
His Majesty the King of Siam:
Prince Charoon, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris,
Mr. Corragioni d'Orelli, Counselor of Legation at Paris;
His Majesty the King of Sweden:
M. Sörensen, Chief Surgeon of the Second Division of the Army;
The Swiss Federal Council:
Mr. E. Odier, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Russia,
Colonel Mürset, Chief Surgeon of the Federal Army;
The President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay:
Mr. Alexandre Herosa, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris,

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following:

CHAPTER I.

The sick and wounded.

ARTICLE 1. Officers, soldiers, and other persons officially attached to armies who are sick or wounded shall be respected and cared for, without distinction of nationality, by the belligerent in whose power they are.

However, a belligerent, when compelled to leave his wounded in the hands of the enemy, shall leave with them, so far as military conditions permit, a portion of the personnel and matériel of his sanitary service to assist in caring for them.

ART. 2. Subject to the care that must be taken of them under the preceding article, the sick and wounded of an Army who fall into the power of the other belligerent become prisoners of war, and the general rules of international law in respect to prisoners become applicable to them.

The belligerents remain free, however, to enter into such mutual stipulations in regard to sick and wounded prisoners as they may deem appropriate. They shall have special authority to agree:

1. To mutually restore the sick and wounded left on the field of battle after an engagement.

2. To send back to their own country the sick and wounded who have recovered, or who are in a condition to be transported, and whom they do not desire to retain as prisoners.

3. To send the sick and wounded of the enemy to a neutral state, with its consent and on condition that they shall be interned until the close of hostilities.

ART. 3. After every engagement the belligerent who remains in possession of the field of battle shall take measures to search for the wounded and to protect the wounded and dead from spoliation and ill treatment.

He will see that a careful examination is made of the bodies of the dead prior to their interment or incineration.

ART. 4. As soon as possible each belligerent shall forward to the authorities of their country or Army the military tokens, or badges of identification, found upon the bodies of the dead, together with a list of the sick and wounded taken in charge by him.

Belligerents will keep each other mutually advised of interments and transfers, together with admissions to hospitals and deaths which occur among the sick and wounded in their hands. They will collect all valuable personal belongings, letters, etc., which are found upon the field of battle, or have been left by the wounded, or by those who have died in sanitary formations or other establishments, for transmission to interested persons through the authorities of their own country.

ART. 5. Military authority may make an appeal to the charitable zeal of the inhabitants to receive and, under his supervision, to care for the sick and wounded of the armies, by granting to persons responding to such appeals special protection and certain immunities.

CHAPTER II.

Sanitary formations and establishments.

ART. 6. Movable sanitary formations (*i. e.*, those which are intended to accompany armies in the field) and the fixed establishments belonging to the sanitary service shall be protected and respected by belligerents.

ART. 7. The protection due to sanitary formations and establishments ceases if they are used to commit acts injurious to the enemy.

ART. 8. A sanitary formation or establishment shall not be deprived of the protection accorded by article 6 by the fact that:

1. The personnel of a formation or establishment is armed and uses its arms in self-defense or in defense of its sick and wounded.

2. In the absence of armed hospital attendants, the formation is guarded by an armed detachment or by sentinels regularly established.

3. Arms or cartridges, taken from the wounded and not yet turned over to the proper authorities, are found in the formation or establishment.

CHAPTER III.

Personnel.

ART. 9. The personnel exclusively charged with the removal, transportation, and treatment of the sick and wounded, as well as with the administration of sanitary formations and establishments, and the chaplains attached to armies shall be respected and protected under all circumstances. If they fall into the hands of the enemy they shall not be regarded as prisoners of war.

These provisions apply to the personnel of the guard of sanitary formations and establishments in the case provided for in paragraph 2 of article 8.

ART. 10. The personnel of volunteer aid societies, duly recognized and authorized by their respective governments, who are employed in the sanitary formations and establishments of armies, are assimulated to the per-

sonnel described in the preceding article, upon condition that the said personnel shall be subject to military laws and regulations.

Each state shall make known to the other either in time of peace or at the opening or during the progress of hostilities—in any case, before actual employment—the names of the societies which it has authorized to render assistance, under its responsibility, in the official sanitary service of its armies.

ART. 11. A recognized society of a neutral state can not lend the services of its sanitary personnel and formations to a belligerent except with the prior consent of its own government and the authority of such belligerent. The belligerent who has accepted such asistance is required to notify the enemy before making any use thereof.

ART. 12. Persons described in articles 9, 10, and 11 will continue in the exercise of their functions after they have fallen into the power of the enemy and under his direction.

When their co-operation is no longer indispensable they will be sent back to their army or country, within such period and by such route as may accord with military necessity.

They will carry with them such effects, instruments, arms, and horses as are their private property.

ART. 13. While they remain in his power, the enemy will secure to the personnel mentioned in article 9 the same pay and allowances to which persons of the same grade in his own Army are entitled.

CHAPTER IV.

Matériel.

ART. 14. Mobile sanitary formations that have fallen into the power of the enemy shall retain their matériel and means of transportation of whatever kind, including teams and the personnel charged with their management.

Competent military authority, however, shall have the right to employ them in caring for the sick and wounded. The restoration of the matériel shall take place in accordance with the conditions prescribed for the sanitary personnel, and, as far as possible, at the same time.

ART. 15. Buildings and matériel pertaining to fixed establishments shall remain subject to the laws of war, but can not be diverted from their use so long as they are necessary for the sick and wounded. Commanders of troops engaged in operations, however, may use them, in case of important military necessity, if before such use, the sick and wounded found in them have been provided for.

ART. 16. The matériel of aid societies, admitted to the benefits of this convention in conformity to the conditions herein prescribed, is regarded as private property and, as such, will be respected under all circumstances, save that it is subject to the right of requisition by belligerents in conformity to the laws and usages of war.

CHAPTER V.

Convoys of evacuation.

ART. 17. Convoys of evacuation shall be treated as movable sanitary formations with the following exceptions:

1. A belligerent intercepting a convoy may, if required by military necessity, vacate such convoy by charging himself with the care of the sick and wounded whom it contain.

2. In this case the obligation to restore the sanitary personnel, as provided for in article 12, shall be extended to include the entire military personnel employed, under proper authority, in the transportation and protection of the convoy.

The obligation to return the sanitary matériel as provided for in article 14 shall apply to railway trains and vessels intended for interior navigation which have been especially equipped for evacuation purposes, together with

the equipment of such vehicles, trains, and vessels which belong to the sanitary service.

Military vehicles, with their teams, other than those belonging to the sanitary service, may be captured.

Civilians and means of transportation obtained by requisition, including railway matériel and vessels utilized for convoys, are subject to the general rules of international law.

CHAPTER VI.

Distinctive emblem.

ART. 18. In homage to Switzerland the heraldic sign of the red cross on a white ground, formed by the reversal of the federal colors, is continued as the emblem and distinctive sign of the sanitary service of armies.

ART. 19. This emblem appears on flags and brassards as well as upon all matériel appertaining to the sanitary service, with the permission of competent military authority.

ART. 20 The personnel protected by the provisions of paragraph 1, article 9, and articles 10 and 11 will wear attached to the left arm a red cross on a white ground, which will be issued and stamped by competent military authority, and accompanied by a certificate of identity in the case of persons attached to the sanitary service of armies who do not have military uniform.

ART. 21. The distinctive flag of the convention can only be displayed, with the consent of the military authorities over sanitary formations and establishmets whose protection it secures. It shall be accompanied by the national flag of the belligerent to whose service the formation or establishment is attached.

Sanitary formations which have fallen into the power of the enemy, however, shall fly no other flag than that of the Red Cross so long as they continue in that situation.

ART. 22. Neutral sanitary formations which, under the conditions set forth in article 11, have been authorized to render their services shall fly, with the flag of the convention, the national flag of the belligerent to which they are attached, The provisions of the second paragraph of the preceding article are applicable to them.

ART. 23. The emblem of the red cross on a white ground and the words *Red Cross* or *Geneva Cross* can only be used, whether in time of peace or war, to protect or designate sanitary formations and establishments, the personnel and matériel protected by the convention.

CHAPTER VII.

Application and execution of the convention.

ART. 24. The provisions of the present convention are obligatory on the contracting powers only, in case of war between two or more of them. The said provisions shall cease to be obligatory from the time when one of the belligerent powers should not be signatory to the convention.

ART. 25. The commanders in chief of the belligerent armies shall have to provide for the details of execution of the foregoing article, as well as for unforeseen cases, in accordance with the instructions of their respective governments, and conformably to the general principles of this convention.

ART. 26. The signatory governments shall take the necessary steps to acquaint their troops, and particularly the protected personnel, with the provisions of this convention and to make them known to the people at large.

CHAPTER VIII.

Repression of abuses and infractions.

ART. 27. The signatory powers whose legislation should not now be adequate engage to take or recommend to their legislatures such measures

as may be necessary to prevent the use, by private persons or by societies other than those upon which this convention confers the right thereto, of the emblem or name of the Red Cross or Geneva Cross, particularly for commercial purposes by means of trademarks.

The prohibition of the use of the emblem or name as above shall be enforced at and from the time set by each legislation and not later than five years after this convention goes into effect. Upon the said going into effect, it shall be unlawful to use a trade mark or commercial label contrary to such prohibition.

ART. 28. In the event of their military penal laws being insufficient, the signatory governments also engage to take, or to recommend to their legislatures, the necessary measures to repress, in time of war, individual acts of pillage and ill treatment of the sick and wounded of the armies, as well as to punish, as usurpations of military insignia, the wrongful use of the flag and brassard of the Red Cross by military persons or private individuals not protected by the present convention.

They will communicate to each other through the Swiss Federal Council the measures taken with a view to such repression, not later than five years from the ratification of the present convention.

General provisions.

ART. 29. The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible. The ratifications will be deposited at Berne.

A record of the deposit of each act of ratification shall be prepared, of which a duly certified copy shall be sent, through diplomatic channels, to each of the contracting powers.

ART. 30. The present convention shall become operative, as to each power, six months after the date of deposit of its ratification.

ART. 31. The present convention, when duly ratified, shall supersede the Convention of August 22, 1864, in the relations between the contracting states.

The Convention of 1864 remains in force in the relations between the parties who signed it but who should not also ratify the present convention.

ART. 32. The present convention may, until December 31, proximo, be signed by the powers represented at the conference which opened at Geneva on June 11, 1906 as well as by the powers not represented at the conference who have signed the Convention of 1864.

Such of the powers as shall not have signed the present convention on or before December 31, 1906, will remain at liberty to accede to it after that date. They shall signify their adhesion in a written notification addressed to the Swiss Federal Council, and communicated to all the contracting powers by the said Council.

Other powers may request to adhere in the same manner, but their request shall only be effective if, within the period of one year from its notification to the Federal Council, such Council has not been advised of any opposition on the part of any of the contracting powers.

ART. 33. Each of the contracting parties shall have the right to denounce the present convention. This denunciation shall only become operative one year after a notification in writing shall have been made to the Swiss Federal Council, which shall forthwith communicate such notification to all the other contracting parties.

This denunciation shall only become operative in respect to the power which has given it.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Geneva, the sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and six, in a single copy, which shall remain in the archives of the Swiss Confederation and certified copies of which shall be delivered through the diplomatic channel to the contracting parties.

[Here follow the signatures.]

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ST. PETERSBURG CONFERENCE AND REGULATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

Just as we are inviting the international Societies of the Red Cross to reassemble in London in 1907 to hold for the eighth time their international conference, it appears to us useful to again place before them the resolutions adopted at St. Petersburg. Indeed one of the objects of the order of the day of the next conference of 1907 should be a report on the manner in which these decisions have been carried out during the five years that have passed. Several Societies have discussed these subjects and one of them has transmitted to us the result. The others, without doubt, will soon take the matter under consideration. We hope to faciliate this task by reproducing the text of the resolutions, which were published before only in the report of the conference of 1902. We give them according to the regulations of the international conferences in the terms created at St. Petersburg and such, in consequence, as they should be applied in London.

I. Use of the Empress Augusta Fund.

All gifts made since its origin in favor of the Augusta Fund as well as the interest on this Fund, shall be capitalized until the sum of 100,000 francs ($20,000) has been realized, and not until then shall any of the amount be expended for any purpose whatsoever.

An appeal will be addressed to all friends of the Red Cross in all countries, and especially to those of the Central Committees which have not as yet contributed to the foundation of this fund, to assist in its enlargement.

When the Augusta Fund by accumulated interest and gifts has reached the required capital of 100,000 francs the annual interest may be employed in the following manner:

Each Central Committee of the Red Cross is authorized to present to the International Committee a request for the permission to dispose of this annual income for a special purpose of practical utility, accompanying the request with a detailed statement of the plan for which it desires to expend this allowance. The requests for the allowance should be addressed to the International Committee, which will consider them and render a decision. Only one allowance will be granted annually

The requests for the allowance that are not granted may be renewed the next year and will take rank according to their priority, before the new propositions.

At each International Conference reports of the employment of this allowance will be made.

II. Application of the principles proposed at the Hague Convention in regard to Naval Warfare.

The VII. Conference of the Red Cross presents its respectful congratulations to the signatory powers of the Convention concluded at the Hague, July 29, 1899, which adapts to naval warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention.

It offers the homage of the profound and respectful gratitude of the Red Cross Societies to H. M. the Emperor of Russia, whose high and noble initiative brought about the conclusion of the Hague Convention, thereby rendering a brilliant service to the cause of humanity.

It reminds the Red Cross Societies of maritime countries that to fulfil with success the mission that the Hague Convention confides to their duty, they ought to actively prepare themselves in time of peace by assuring themselves either by direct chartering, by agreement with the government which they relieve with navigation companies or with individuals or by understandings with life saving societies, of the use of ships and of the

proper means of embarcation of the sick and wounded, and of the saving of drowning men both after battles near the coast and on the high sea. They should also assure themselves in time of peace of a special competent and devoted personnel for such service.

The Convention expressed the wish: (1) that in the acomplishment of their humanitarian mission, which must require them frequently to enter the ports of either the belligerents or of the neutral powers, that in time of war hospital ships be exonerated from the payment of all port taxes; (2) that in the seaport and coast towns the Red Cross Societies will undertake to care for the sick and wounded regardless to the distinction of nationality, who have been collected by hospital ships during naval battles. It furthermore expressed the wish that the powers will take the necessary measures to put in force article 10 of The Hague Convention, which has been excluded from the ratification of the said Convention.

III. Care to be given to the prisoners of war according to the terms of the Hague Convention.

The National Red Cross Societies are invited to study the question as to whether they intend to take upon themselves the care to be given the prisoners of war under the terms of the Hague Convention.

IV. International aid in time of war.

A.

Every state has the right and the duty to exercise a strict supervision over private aid expeditions organized in their territory. It is the duty of the National Red Cross Societies to assist in such inquiries.

No expedition of this character should be permitted to leave the territory of a country without having previously obtained the consent of its government.

Even if provided with government consent an expedition of this nature has not the right to use the name of the Red Cross if it has not been organized or recognized by a society possessing the right to this name.

B.

It is desirable that the signatory powers of the Geneva Treaty, in revising the text of this act should determine the legal status in the belligerent state of international aid on the field of military operations.

C.

(1.) To prevent the abuse of the distinctive sign of the Geneva Convention in international assistance, the personnel sent by the society of a neutral state and accepted for that reason, must wear the brassard of Geneva with the stamp of the national committee, which authorized the expedition. The brassard must also bear the stamp of recognition from competent authorities of the belligerent power to whose medical assistance the personnel has been sent. Moreover all the baggage and articles belonging to the expedition must be rendered recognizable by an exterior application of this stamp of the national committee of the neutral state.

(2.) Each member of this sanitary mission sent by a neutral state must receive a card of legitimation given by competent authorities of the belligerent state, in the language of the latter.

The national committee referred to in article first is expected to furnish its mission with papers of legitimation, as far as possible in the languages of the belligerent states and in its own.

(3.) All missions not legitimatized as above described and pretending to devote themselves to the care and assistance of the sick and wounded will be excluded by the belligerent powers.

(4.) The Societies promise to address to their respective governments a petition in regard to this subject.

(V.) Instruction of women to act as voluntary assistant nurses in time of war.

The VII International Conference recommends to the Red Cross Societies the creation of dispensary schools for assistant nurses as offering the best and easiest mode of instructing women who desire to prepare them-

selves to fill the roll of volunteer assistant nurses in time of war, these dispensaries acting alone where there are no hospitals and where these exist associated with them, and combining with the instruction the proper resources that a hospital can furnish for such instruction.

(VI.) Means of preventing the abuse of the Red Cross.

It is desirable that the laws as to the abuse of the sign of the Red Cross should consist of:

(1.) A prohibitive law imposed upon the service charged with the issuing of patents and trademarks against the according of all concessions for the use of the insignia or name of the Red Cross.

(2.) Fixing a time (for example one year) for the industrial and commercial interests to do away with the existing emblems.

(3.) After which all infractions of this law to be prosecuted either by the government or the society and punished by fine or imprisonment.

VII. Organization of international expositions during Red Cross Conferences.

(1.) It would be useful so as to keep the members of the international conferences posted as to technical means of aid to the sick and wounded to organize for the duration of such conferences international expositions of the Red Cross in which all the societies are invited to take part.

It will be the duty of the Red Cross Society of the country in which the next conference will be held to undertake the organization of such an exposition.

The Central Committee of each country is charged with the reception and forwarding at its expense of such articles and inventions as are presented by its countrymen for the competition.

VIII. The Empress Marie Féodorovna Fund.

Rules of the Fund instituted by H. M. the Empress Marie Féodorovna for prizes to be awarded to the authors of the best inventions for alleviating the sufferings of sick and wounded soldiers.

(1.) The fund consists of a gift of 100,000 roubles from the august patroness of the Russian Red Cross Society and bears the name of the Empress Féodorovna International Red Cross Fund.

(2.) The fund is confided to the care and administration of the Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross. The interest on the fund is designed for prizes for the authors of the best inventions for mitigating the sufferings of sick and wounded soldiers.

(3.) At first the prizes are designed for inventions for the finding on and carrying from, the field of battle of the wounded on land and sea; the means of most rapid and least painful transportation to the nearest post of medical aid; and for the final evacuation of the wounded. The next International Red Cross Conference will decide the question as to whether in the future these shall remain the objects of the prizes, or if they shall be extended to other inventions in the vast domain of aid to the sick and wounded. It will belong to each of the future International Red Cross Conferences to specify the nature of the inventions or perfection of inventions for which these prizes may be designated.

(4.) The authors participating in this competition must exhibit their inventions at the exposition to be held every five years at the time of the Conference of the Red Cross.

(5.) These prizes are awarded by a special international jury, whose members are elected by the International Committee and the Central Committees of the Red Cross Societies.

(6.) The jury is composed of eight members, of whom the Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross has the right to name one and the International Committee one. The VII Conference selected the six central committees, each of which was to elect one member. To permit all the central committees successively to be represented on this jury, at each conference two central committees are withdrawn and replaced by two new central committees to be chosen by the conference. The Jury elects its own president.

(7.) The prizes consist of the interest of the fund of 100,000 roubles for

five years, deducting the expenses necessary for the work of the international jury. It is the duty of each central committee to make public the program of this competition.

(8.) If the competition does not yield satisfactory results, the jury is not required to present the full amount at its disposal. The surplus will go to the increasing of the number and the amount of the prizes in the next competition.

(9.) The prizes offered for the competition of 1907 are three in number to those who will present entire or in part the best solution of aid to the wounded, the most prompt and sure means of finding and carrying the wounded from the field of battle, on land and at sea; the best type of wheel litters; of vehicles for the transportation of wounded to the first dressing station with the greatest rapidity and the least suffering possible; the means of live saving after naval battles; the best arrangements for ambulances, cars, on board ships, etc., for the final evacuation of sick and wounded.

(10.) The international jury will present at the VIII Conference a report on its work, and it will formulate propositions concerning the number of future prizes and their mode of division. It will belong to the Conference to settle definitely the object and amount of the prizes.

IX. Execution of the decisions of International Conferences.

The wishes and resolutions of each conference which requires the execution of the Red Cross Societies will be communicated to these Societies by the Central Committee of the country in which the conference took place.

The Red Cross Societies at the same time are requested to communicate as soon as possible to the International Committee their observations or conclusions upon these wishes and resolutions, and in all cases to address their communication also to the Central Committee which will convoke the following conference in order that it may avail itself at this conference of the answers it has received.

X. Saving of the shipwrecked.

The VII Conference recognizes the importance of the memorandum presented by the Central Committee of the Uruguay Red Cross in regard to the saving of shipwrecked persons, but, however, does not know how to take action to assure the execution of the laws enacted by the different maritime states.

It must limit itself to pointing out to these governments that the number of the victims of these maritime disasters is due to the insufficient means of lifesaving provided on the boats and addresses to them the desire that a more active observance of the laws and a vigorous suppression of abuses should be exercised by these states.

XI. Measures to increase the knowledge of the Geneva Convention.

It is desirable for the signatory powers of the Hague Convention, concerning the laws and customs of war on land, in drawing up for their armies the instructions conforming to this international act to introduce therein a complete statement of the stipulations of the Geneva Convention, revised and augmented in the execution of articles XXI and LX of the said Hague Convention. It is equally desirable that these instructions should be made the subject of oral teachings in the armies.

At the same time the VII International Red Cross Conference reminds all the Red Cross Societies of their moral engagement made at the Conferences of Carlsruhe and of Rome to avail themselves of all means in their power for the propaganda of the great and fruitful idea of the Red Cross and of its importance in time of war and in time of peace among all classes of the people.

XII. Activity of the Red Cross in Time of Peace.

The best means of preparing the Red Cross Societies to fulfill their essential task in time of war is an active existence in time of peace. The Conference recognizes as such the participation of the Red Cross in the rendering of relief in case of public calamities.

THE GERMAN RED CROSS DECISIONS ON THE ST. PETERSBURG RESOLUTIONS.

The German Red Cross has made a report to the International Committee as to its considerations of the resolutions of the St. Petersburg Conference published in this Bulletin.

Art. II. It thinks that the question as to the remittance of all port taxes on hospital ships in time of war should be considered at the Convention for the revision of the Treaty of Geneva.

Art. II. The German Naval Department has already communicated to the Red Cross of that country in case of mobilization what it should undertake in the interest of the Navy. Consequently the society has ready the necessary materials and the personnel for naval hospitals and also for a hospital ship.

Art. III. In regard to the question of the care to be rendered to prisoners of war it suggests that this be submitted to a more profound study at the next Red Cross Conference.

Art. V. For sometime the German Red Cross has provided both in military and civil hospitals a course for women, not professional nurses, on the subject of care of the sick and bandaging of wounds, and these women become in this way capable to a certain extent, of being of assistance to the sick, and of administrative service in the hospitals in time of war.

Arts. IV. & XI. The German Red Cross has submitted to its Government the wishes of the Conference in regard to international aid in time of war and to the instruction of the Army in the articles of the Conventions of the Hague and of Geneva and begged the Government to consider them at the time of the revision of the Treaty of Geneva.

Art. XII. In time of peace the German Red Cross has been in the habit of rendering aid in case of sudden illness or accident and thus providing active work at all times for the Society.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

On June 28th Mr. Hirayama of the Japanese Red Cross wrote:

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor under date of the 22d ultimo. It is the most terrible thing that California had to meet such an earthquake. When we heard about the sad news we felt as if it took place in our own country, and so decided to do any services we could in our power for the sufferers there. What we did does not amount to such an expression of thanks mentioned overwhelmingly in your letter. It is a great honor, however, that we could do something for them. We lost no time to convey your appreciation to the general people through a Government Bulletin and newspapers at home.

Thanking you again for the compliment, and hoping that the relations between your country and ours will become more intimate than ever, we remain,

Yours very respectfully,
S. HIRAYAMA, *Director.*

July 9th the following letter was sent by the Hon. Robert Bacon, the representative of the State Department on the Central Committee of the Red Cross to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 9, 1906.

Excellency:

The American Red Cross Society has made known to the Department the generosity of the Japanese people in contributing through the Japanese Red Cross the sum of $146,000 for the relief of the stricken people of San Francisco, and has requested the Department to express to the Japanese Red Cross, through the medium of your Embassy, its sincere thanks for this practical evidence of sympathy. At the same time, it is desired that I should say to you that no further contributions on this account are needed, the funds already on hand being sufficient to meet the requirements of the situation.

In thus carrying out the wishes of the American Red Cross, I beg to be permitted to add an expression of my own recognition of the humane and fraternal action of the Japanese people—an action rendered the more noteworthy because of the aid which they were at the same time giving to their fellow-subjects in a famine-stricken portion of the Empire.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

ROBERT BACON,
Acting Secretary.

His Excellency.
VISCOUNT AOKI,

In a letter of July 12th to the President of the American National Red Cross accompanying a report of the distribution of the contributions sent to the Japanese Red Cross for the famine sufferers, Count Matsukata says:

As our Baron Ozawa mentioned in his last report on the conditions in the famine stricken districts, we have received letters of thanks in piles from hundreds of headsmen of counties and individuals of those places asking us to convey their gratitude to you and through you to the

American people. We take great pleasure in adding here that the relief measures have now been carried on in a pretty good shape by various public and private institutions formed purposely.

With renewed thanks,

Yours most sincerely,

COUNT M. MATSUKATA,
President.

The following letter has been received from the Italian Red Cross:

To the President of the American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

While expressing to you the warmest thanks for the communication addressed to me by your esteemed favor, it gives me pleasure to assure you that our Association has duly received the sum of $11,130.82 sent by the American Red Cross for the relief of the sufferers from the eruption of Vesuvius.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to you the expressions of thankfulness of our Association for the proof of confidence granted to it and to confirm to you the feelings of my highest esteem and consideration.

R. TAVERNA,
The President of the Association.

The Spanish Red Cross is preparing a large and important book on the Red Cross containing the history of the organization and accounts of all the different National Societies and the work they have done.

The followings questions have been received by the American National Red Cross with a courteous request that the answers be sent to the Spanish Red Cross for publication in this Book of the Red Cross.

1. Date and circumstances of the reorganization of the American National Red Cross?

2. Names and patrons of the American National Red Cross since its reorganization, such as Statesmen, President of the United States.

3. Names and titles of the members of the Central Committee, etc.

4. Names and titles of other personages, who deserve special mention, be it for their high social position, or for their devotion or services which they have rendered to the Society.

5. Particularities of the American National Red Cross.

6. Committees and local Sections, and where they are situated.

7. Number of the members of every grade.

8. Number and description of hospitals and infirmaries or other establishments of the American National Red Cross and their dimensions and capacity and where they are situated.

9. Women's Committees.

10. Funds in money and supplies of materials of the American National Red Cross.

11. Description of the most important services of the American Red Cross since 1898 to its country men.

12. Category of members, dues each have to pay.

13. Services rendered to belligerents or for the relief of distress of other nations.

14. Activity in time of peace since 1898.

15. Observation of interest for the American National Red Cross.

A monument to the soldiers that fell in the wars in Cuba and the Philippines is to be erected by the Spanish Red Cross with special gifts received for that purpose. The Central Committee of this Red Cross has just appointed a special committee among its members for the increase of the knowledge of the Red Cross among the school children by means of lectures, giving the history of the Red Cross, explaining its humane purposes, its international character, etc., teaching the children early in life the duty of co-operating with all their might in the work of the Red Cross not only in war but also at the time of great calamities. The Society has also classes for the education of ambulance assistants, who are deeply interested in the study of this profession which they exercise voluntarily. At the time of such catastrophes as Vesuvius, Courrieres, and San Francisco it sent messages of condolence to the Red Cross Societies of Italy, France and the United States.

It is interesting to note that in its plan of reorganization the British Red Cross of whose Central Committee Lord Rothchild is the chairman, the same system as that of the American National Red Cross is being carried out in the way of the formation of branches throughout the country. Queen Alexandra is the President of the British Red Cross and at its inaugural meeting for reorganization she said:

Members and associates can only be enrolled through local branches and not through the central office. It is hoped by this method of enrolment to encourage in all parts of the country a local interest in Red Cross work.

In a letter to The Times from Lord Rothschild and other officers of the Society its object is set forth as follows:

The object of the British Red Cross Society is to furnish such additional aid to the sick and wounded in time of war as experience has shown to be invariably required to supplement the utmost efforts of the service departments primarily responsible.

In order that the society may be ready to undertake this important supplementary duty it is necessary that its organization should be perfected in time of peace. Experience in the past has shown that when war is imminent the public comes forward with the utmost generosity with offers of assistance. These offers are apt to be overwhelming in number and embarrassing in kind.

The society will examine, systematize and co-ordinate all offers of help, and by preventing waste and overlapping be the means of rendering them of the utmost value.

It is not proposed that any materials or stores shall be prepared or collected in time of peace. The Society will make it a feature of its work to ascertain where and on what terms necessary supplies can be obtained when the need for them arises.

The Admiralty and War Office have accorded their official recognition of the British Red Cross Society as the organization responsible for the Red Cross movement throughout the Empire.

In a communication from the new President of the Russian Red Cross to the President of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva,

M. Wassillchikoff says:

The Red Cross being an international society, its interests are common and its relations constant. During the late war the intimacy between the Red Cross of Europe and that of Russia greatly increased, and the latter has been able to judge what powerful auxilliaries it has in the other countries of Europe. My most cherished wish is that this relationship and this mutual co-operation may continue, and become stronger. For my part I shall do everything in my power to seal this philanthropic union and I place myself entirely at your disposition for all the instructions or services that you may desire of me.

The report of the Swedish Red Cross calls attention to the fact that the separation of Sweden and Norway was happily brought about without the horrors of war. The Society has a special division for its women members and a home for its Red Cross nurses. All the Society's statutes have to receive the sanction of the king, who appoints on its Central Committee three members representing the army and its medical service. The Society reports a legacy from one of its former members of $5,600 to a fund for the care of Red Cross nurses to which fund he had already given $2,200 and to the Society a further legacy of $2,800 and to the Home for Nurses $1,900. An addition of sixty to its Red Cross trained nurse corps was received last year. The Home received in 1906 more than $11,000 besides other gifts and the Red Cross nurses are in constant demand by individuals, doctors and institutions. The Society has in its depots the complete supplies for 578 beds, 700 sets of nurses supplies and 28,000 packages of bandage supplies all on the same model. The Swiss Red Cross reports with interesting illustrations its second course in the training of an ambulance corps for the transportation of wounded. The course had 47 participants and lasted seven days, the last two being devoted to field exercise, and consisted of practice in the transportation to the railway station, the entraining there of twenty wounded and the removing of these men at Basle to the emergency hospital.

In the month of May, 1906, the German Red Cross sent to its troops in South Africa 14,000 large cases containing articles of clothing, preserves, wines, fruits and other provisions, which were distributed by a special delegate. It has also a personnel of 113 nursing sisters, and men nurses, which it supports as aids to the regular army medical service in South Africa, a hospital with 96 beds, 19 Döcker barracks and 40 tents, and it has expended $140,000 in caring for convalescent officers and soldiers.

It makes an interesting report on a new antiseptic process in the first bandaging of wounds recommended by one of its Red Cross surgeons as used by him in the Russo-Japanese War.

In the English Boer War trained dogs were used by the Boers with great success in the finding of the wounded, and the trained dogs obtained from Germany proved in the Russo-Japanese War of valuable service. After the Battle of Cha-ho three dogs discovered 23 wounded who had been abandoned and would otherwise have died. The Russian commander

in reporting their work makes the curious observation that the dogs accustomed to Europeans had never discovered any Japanese wounded. These dogs, generally collies, are trained to become accustomed to firing, never receive any food save from their masters, and are taught to go willingly into the water. When a dog finds a wounded man he is trained to bark until the litter bearers, guided by this barking, reach the man. The report concludes with the words:

> What services may not be expected from this modest four-footed creature, whom neither the obscurity of the night, nor the advanced sentinels of the enemy, nor the roar of the cannon, turns from his task?

Notification has been sent to the International Red Cross Committee that both Brazil and Columbia have signed the Treaty of Geneva.

IMPORTANT.

Instructions to State Branches.

I. ANNUAL MEETINGS.

As in many of the Red Cross Branches subdivisions have been created in the different counties, or cities, or towns of the states, the Secretaries of the Branches are instructed to suggest to these Divisions that sometime after the middle of October each Division should hold an annual meeting, the time and place to be announced by its officers for the election of officers and representatives to the annual state meeting. The Executive Committee of the Branch to decide where and when the state meeting is to be held and to notify the representative of the Divisions of the time and place. Article 8 of the Regulations for Branches provides that this annual meeting shall be held the first Tuesday in November, but in states where elections are held on this date the annual meeting may be postponed to a certain fixed date at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Each Division showing a membership of twenty or more is entitled to one representative at the state meeting. Any Division showing a membership of one hundred is entitled to two representatives, and for each additional hundred members a further representative of one.

II. APPOINTMENT OF EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMITTEES.

At the annual meeting of the subdivisions it is of the utmost importance that arrangements be made for the appointment in each Division of Red Cross Emergency Relief Committees. The power to appoint such a committee should be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Division or of a special committee appointed or elected for that purpose. A Red Cross Emergency Relief Committee should consist of the Red Cross officers of the Division, including its Executive Committee, and a number of the representative men of the community, representatives of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, Associated Charities, different important religious denominations, labor organizations, mayors of the cities or towns in the Division, prominent bankers, physicians, merchants, etc. Such a committee has no active service to perform save at times of great national calamities, when meetings will be called to consider the relief to be rendered. In case of a great disaster occuring in the Division itself this Red Cross Emergency Committee would be called upon to undertake charge of the relief work. The first meeting of this Committee would be called by the chairman of the Red Cross Division and would proceed to elect its own chairman for the active work.

The actual appointment of these Emergency Relief Committees may be left, if desired, until after the annual National Meeting at Washington in December at which this matter will be thoroughly discussed.

III. ENROLMENT OF DOCTORS AND NURSES.

The special attention of all Branches is called to the duty of enrolling doctors and nurses for active service in case of need, and that reports of the numbers enrolled by each Branch must be made at the annual meeting to be held in Washington on Tuesday, December 4th.

Special pins to be given the nurses have been provided by the Central Committee and can be had on application to the National Secretary by the State Secretaries, a statement accompanying the application as to the number of nurses enrolled, as each pin bears a number and no more are issued than there are actual nurses enrolled. These pins are to be worn if possible, on the front left hand side of the nurses collar.

IV. ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL MEETING.

At the annual meetings of the Branches in November each should elect two delegates to attend the annual meeting in Washington, D. C., to be held Tuesday, December 4th. Any Red Cross members who may desire to be present at this meeting will be cordially welcomed by the Central Committee. A business session preceding the regular meeting will be held Tuesday morning and it may be necessary to hold a further business meeting on Monday afternoon, December 3d. Notification of all such meetings will be sent by the Central Committee to the State Branches.

V. AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS.

Notifications will be sent to all State Branch Treasurers as to the appointment of an Army disbursing officer who will audit the Branch accounts in the state or if such accounts are to be sent to Washington to be audited by the War Department there.

(Inquiry having been made of the Central Committee in regard to an oath of neutrality to be taken by Red Cross medical officers and nurses, General O'Reilly was requested to investigate the question while at the Geneva Convention, and he reported as follows:

We have found the sentiment very strong that such an oath was not only unnecessary but would be entirely inappropriate. The volunteer societies for the relief of the sick and wounded of which the Red Cross is the principal one, will, by the Treaty, be required to have, as is now the case in America, the official recognition of the government, and their work will be carried on, in time of war, as a part of the duly constituted and organized relief force. Their personnel will receive the same protection as the personnel of the military corps, but like that corps they are distinctly a part of the organization of the country for the care of its sick and wounded, and, as such, there is no more reason why they should take an oath of neutrality than the personnel of the military corps. The official recognition by the government which the Treaty now makes a prerequisite to using the services of any volunteer relief society, gives the Red Cross the great advantage of being the body, which by action of our government already taken, is the official organization through which the humane and generous men and women can give the most effective aid to the sick and wounded.)

NOTES FROM STATE BRANCHES.

California Branch.

The Secretary of the California Branch of the Red Cross, Mrs. Thurlow McMullin, reports that the California Branch worked indefatigably from the time of the calamity, doing all in its power to relieve the sufferers, until July 2d, when acting under the advice of its President, Hon. W. W. Morrow, it withdrew from active service as the immediate emergency relief work was over. Whereas the other State Branches have had the work of collecting and forwarding money and supplies only, there sister Branch in California has had not only the work of collecting supplies in the State but the far harder and more continuous labor of the actual relief work. In this it has labored most earnestly and energetically, proving its great value in the hour of need. It has had the sympathy of all other Branches in its difficult task and for its most valuable services both its own State and the National Red Cross are greatly indebted.

Connecticut Branch.

The Connecticut Branch has issued two circulars for Red Cross Nurses, one an "Application Blank" containing questions to be answered, and the other "Rules for Enrollment of Volunteer and Paid Nurses."

District of Columbia Branch.

On June 29th the District of Columbia Branch met with a most serious loss in the death of one of the most faithful members of its Executive Committee, Mrs. James Tanner, wife of Mr. James Tanner, lately Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Red Cross had no better friend than Mrs. Tanner and in all her travels with her husband, who is a member of the Central Committee of the Red Cross, she never lost an opportunity to spread the interest in the Society and to her efforts is due the organization of Branches in some of the Western States.

Thanks to the energy of a few of the members of the committee on membership appointed last spring the District of Columbia Branch has increased its membership to about six hundred and fifty, one hundred of whom are life members.

Illinois Branch.

REPORT OF THE WORK DONE FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO SUFFERERS.

By Illinois Branch, American National Red Cross

CHARLES H. RAVELL,

Acting Secretary.

When Chicago received the news of the terrible disaster in San Fran-

cisco, the members of the Executive Committee met at The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company Bank and decided that the Red Cross "must act" and act quickly.

There were two courses to pursue; to raise money and collect supplies, particularly clothing. An appeal for public subscription was issued by the Treasurer, Mr. Orson Smith, and given to the Chicago newspapers, who kept up a continued public interest by publishing the total amounts received every day by the Red Cross and other charitable organizations.

The Chicago Daily News and the Chicago Tribune published the names of individual contributors and collected for, and in the name of "The Red Cross." Our organization is greatly indebted to these two public spirited newspapers for the magnificent work that they accomplished. The two following letters speak for themselves:

MR. CHARLES H. RAVELL, *Acting Secretary, American National Red Cross, Chicago, Ill.*

DEAR SIR:

In answer to your letter of September 6th, we wish to say that the Chicago Daily News turned into the Illinois Branch of the Red Cross $26,831.36. When the information of the San Francisco disaster came to Mr. Lawson, who was in Europe at the time, he authorized the Chicago Daily News to receive subscriptions and contributed through the Chicago Daily News $5,000, toward the fund. The money was turned over to the Red Cross, as Mr. Charles M. Faye, our managing editor, is a member of the Illinois Branch and had every confidence of the funds being well handled.

Trusting this is the information you desire, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS,

By H. L. Rogers.

MR. CHARLES H. RAVELL, *Acting Secretary, Illinois Branch American National Red Cross, Chicago, Ills.*

DEAR SIR: Our auditor's books gave me the total of $21,250.51 subscribed through The Tribune for the San Francisco relief fund and transmitted through your organization. Of this total I believe there yet remains a small sum in the hands of the Cashier of The Tribune who will forward it at once. This balance was held because the cashier had no definite date on which subscriptions stopped, and was awaiting a notice from the Editorial department. If you desire any further details regarding this fund, from The Tribune, will you kindly advise me.

Thanking you for the kind words of your letter, I remain,

Yours very truly,

EDW. S. BECK, *City Editor.*

Most of the large business houses and corporations contributed to the San Francisco disaster through the Chicago Commercial Association. The donation of $151,602.26 received by the Red Cross represents the pennies, nickels, dimes and dollars of the multitude.

The gathering together of supplies was a far more difficult, intricate problem. The San Francisco disaster found the Illinois Branch with little money in the Treasury. The necessary expense for postage and circular work in asking for contributions and memberships had to be advanced by various members of our organization.

The first step was to organize a committee of 50 women, which was called the Women's Red Cross Relief Committee. We were greatly in-

debted to Dr. E. G. Hirsch who enlisted the aid of the Jewish Women's council in our behalf, also Bishop P. J. Muldoon of the Roman Catholic Church, who aided us in the absence of Arch-Bishop James Edward Quigley, one of the members of our Executive Committee, to get well-known Catholic workers to serve. Various well-known charitable workers of the Protestant organizations responded quickly. It was our endeavor to have this Committee both cosmopolitan and representative of this great cosmopolitan city. The members were in most cases, heads of various organized charitable, philanthropical and educational societies.

The following ladies honored the Red Cross by serving upon this committee:

Mesdames:
Orson Smith,
E. D. Hulbert,
L. L. McArthur,
S. N. Allport,
James B. Ellwood,
Henry G. Solomon,
Martin Barbe,
Emanuel Mandel,
Harry Hart,
Julius Rosenthal,
Adolf Krauss,
A. G. Cone,
Elizabeth Rodgers,
Arthur J. Hawxhurst,
Samuel R. Wells,
Mary F. Clift,
W. E. Gallager,
J. F. Stepina,
J. Smietanka,
C. G. Foucek,
John Smulski,
W. H. Allport,
Casey A. Wood,
C. P. Small,
Archibald Church,
Frank Andrews,
Thomas M. Hoyne,
Elizabeth Eagle,

Mesdames:
Charles H. Ravell,
A. H. Lamm,
William Re Que,
A. I. Valentine,
John B. Drake, Jr.,
A. S. Davis,
Robert Harvey,
Charles A. Marsh,
John S. Miller,
L. D. Reed,
Lester Frankenthal,
Mancel T. Clark,
G. A. Hamline,
R. P. Lemont,
Edwin Clark,
Robert Babcock,
L. R. Curtis,
E. H. Center,
Harry P. Judson,
George B. Carpenter.

Misses:
Preston,
Mary J. Murphy,
Anne Faulkner,
Fannie Warner,
Clara Brawley,
Markey.

Special credit is due to Mrs. A. L. Allport for her self sacrifice and devotion to this work. Owing to her executive ability, she guided this work successfully through the trials, vexations and disappointments that naturally would come to a committee of this kind, so hastily assembled.

There was no spot available for the work of the Ladies' Committee, until the efforts of Mr. Lambert Tree, another member of our Executive Committee, secured for us the use of the First Regiment Armory on Michigan Avenue. It made an ideal receiving depot, giving us ample floor space and

storage, as well as a convenient location suitable for a Ladies' Committee. The Chicago Edison Company furnished electric lights free of charge and the Chicago Telephone Company free telephone service, also placing extra telephones in the Armory.

Dr. L. L. McArthur, a member of our Executive Committee, spent the greater part of a day and two nights in an automobile locating managers of the big department stores. Through his efforts we received the co-operation of these finely organized business machines, without the aid of which we could not have accomplished one-tenth of what we did.

Marshall Field & Company, Carson, Pirie Scott & Company, Mandel Brothers, The Boston Store, Charles A. Stevens & Bro., The Fair, Rothschild & Company and Siegel-Cooper & Company donated to the Ladies Committee the use of their entire delivery systems. The Red Cross had the use for 10 days of over 1,000 delivery wagons, calling in all parts of the city. Their drivers were instructed to receive bundles contributed by the public and bring the same back to their respective barns. These in turn, were collected and delivered to the First Regiment Armory every day. The advertising done by these stores continuously carried the appeal of the Red Cross, asking for public donations; the influence of this advertising being very noticeable. These stores donated and delivered all the boxes and packing cases needed. Their service for the Red Cross was done at a considerable expense to them and a great inconvenience to their regular customers. We are greatly indebted to Sears, Roebuck & Company for the use of their large electric freight truck which carried boxes from the First Regiment Armory to the Santa Fe freight depot, and also gathered the large packing cases donated by churches and societies.

We are also greatly indebted to Mr. C. B. Strohm, Superintendent of Terminals of the Santa Fe Railroad for his personal interest in our work. He assumed all responsibility of receiving and consigning our freight and delivering it through the freight blockade around San Francisco. Mr. J. E. Gorman, Traffic Manager of the Santa Fe Railroad generously donated the services of that line, giving us permission to ship, without cost, as many carloads of freight as we could collect.

The Red Cross had to solve a labor problem. We had no working crew to receive and open packages, assort garments, handle large packing boxes to pack and load them on to the trucks. The rules of the Red Cross prohibit our using, for this purpose, the donations made by the public, and there was no available cash to pay salaries. One significant act illustrates the spirit of our Executive Committee. Late one evening I telephoned Mr. Orson Smith our difficulty, and his reply was quick and to the point—"You may draw upon me personally for $500; this work must go on."

Where to get reliable men to be trusted for this work and wages we could offer to pay was another serious proposition. It was fortunate that we went over to the Federation of Labor Headquarters for aid. The Chigago Typographical Union had about 100 men on strike., The Secretary being an old newspaper man, felt at home at the headquarters of the Typographical Union. I told my troubles to Mr. E. W. Wright, the President of that organization. The outcome was that he asked the

printers to volunteer to do freight handlers and packers' work for the Ladies Committee at the Armory. The result was we had an average of 22 men for 12 working days without any cost whatever to the Red Cross, as the men were getting from their organization strikers' benefits. Mr. Wright also fixed up the matter with the Freight Handlers and Packers' Union, and through their good offices we were able to get one or two experts to help as instructors. They also supplied some of the stencils, hammers and other necessary tools for such work.

The Chicago American donated the pictures of the printers working at the Armory, and we had the same framed, with the following letter of thanks, and placed in a conspicuous position in the quarters of the Chicago Typographical Union:

Mr. E. W. Wright, President,
Typographical Union No. 16,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

The American National Red Cross wishes to thank you in behalf of the Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 for the assistance which you rendered this organization and our unfortunate fellowmen who suffered because of the great earthquake catastrophe in California.

It was due to the quick aid of the striking printers that we were able to send twelve carloads of worn and new clothing for men, women and little children. It is a pleasant thing to know that these volunteers did the assorting, packing and shipping so enthusiastically, and in such a satisfactory manner.

The by-laws of the Red Cross forbid the use of donations for any other purpose than public charity. The working expenses of our society are borne by its members.

The California calamity found our local organization here without money in the Treasury. We had no immediate funds to hire workmen. When you volunteered to assume all responsibility, you rendered us the greatest possible service, as well as financial assistance.

The Red Cross work is for humanity, and the satisfaction of rendering assistance to the stricken men, women and children is our only reward for our services.

Greeting you, one and all, we are,

Yours very truly,
THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

Dr. L. L. McArthur,
Chairman of Executive Committee,
Charles H. Ravell,
Acting Secretary.

The Acting Secretary's acquaintance with newspapers, workers and the various members of the Press Club helped us to get a great deal of publicity and enthusiastic endorsement of the newspapers for our work, which, to-day, is a very valuable asset to our local organization.

It is impossible to state the exact number of people who donated clothing, as packages were received from Sunday Schools, boarding houses, families, etc. Often one package was a donation of eight or ten people, and a safe guess would be that we received donations from at least 12,000 people. The Ladies' Committee were exceedingly well pleased with the quality of the contributions. They made a strong point of this in their appeal to the public, asking for particularly clean and wholesome underclothing for women, children and babies. A great deal of the stuff received

was purchased new at the stores, and from the 12 carloads donated, we only had to throw away what would fill one large packing case, which would probably be less than one-half of one per cent.

The Illinois Society has gained 364 new members since the San Francisco fire; 33 life, and 331 annual membership, which is the result of our circular, and some personal work.

The San Francisco disaster displayed our weak spots and the need of a compact organization.

Kansas Branch.

Since the publication of the last Bulletin there has been but one addition to the list of State Branches. The Kansas Branch of the American National Red Cross was organized June 20, 1906. At this meeting the following officers were elected: President, Governor E. W. Hoch; Vice Presidents, Rev. W. C. Evans, Captain, P. H. Coney, Rev. S. S. Estey, Rev. C. M. Sheldon, Rev. J. S. Glendening, Major W. W. Martin, Mr. J. L. Bristow, General Wilder S. Metcalf and Mr. Lawrence Ansel R. Clark; Treasurer, Mr. John R. Mulvane, and Secretary, Mr. J. M. Dumenil. Headquarters were established at 509 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Maine Branch.

The Secretary of the Maine Branch, Mrs. Frank H. Briggs, sends an interesting report, of which the following is a summary:

In the organization of the Maine Branch, the State has been subdivided into counties. There are sixteen in the State, and Divisions have been organized in a large number of them; others have already members and hope soon to be organized.

Below are given the counties, with the President of each, and the number of members:

Androscoggin—President, Mrs. Geo. B. Atwood; Treasurer, Mrs. A. T. Neal. Members, 5.

Aroostook—President, Mrs. Nicholas Fessenden; members, 2; just organizing.

Cumberland—Members, 35, including 1 life member.

Franklin—Member, 1.

Hancock—President, Mrs. A. P. Wiswell; Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Hopkins; members, 50, including 2 life members.

Kennebec—Members, 25, including 2 life members.

Knox—President, Mrs. William T. Cobb; Treasurer, Miss Mary E. Hitchcock; members, 58.

Oxford—Member, 1.

Penobscot—President, Mrs. Frank Hinckley; Treasurer, E. G. Merrill; members, 91, including 5 life members.

Sagadahoc—President, Mrs. Thomas Hyde; Treasurer, Mrs. Harold Sewall; members, 20.

Somerset—President, Mrs. Eaton; members, 7; just organizing.

Washington—President, Mrs. Frederick Campbell; just organizing.

York—President, Mrs. Geo. B. Goodwin; Treasurer, Mrs. Dayton Moore; members 15.

Total membership, 310. Out of sixteen counties nine are organized. It was deemed wise to allow each county, under some one appointed by the President of the State Branch, to organize as it found best. Maine has more than tripled her reported membership of last December, which is most encouraging. Maine has also begun the work of enrolling her nurses and has enrolled six.

Massachusetts Branch.

At the time of the San Francisco Relief Work the Subdivision of Essex County had not been organized. Many towns in that and other counties sent supplies to headquarters in Boston to be repacked and forwarded. The work was carried out in the same way in all centers. All garments and bedding were clean and in good order; they were measured and were tied in bundles according to size, and the bundles accurately marked. An invoice was enclosed in each case and a duplicate sent to Dr. Devine; each case was marked with a description of its contents. Among the many contributions may be recorded: Rent of two rooms for two months, Mr. Joseph Lee of Boston; $100 to pay expenses of packers, cases, etc., Mr. Eben S. Draper; the Needle Woman's Friend Society and the Boston Sewing Circle sent several hundred dollars worth of new clothing; W. D. Earles and Company, of Leominster, fifty gross of hairpins done up in packages of six each, two barrels full of pans, rolling pins, baking powder, etc., were sent, with the request that they be given to negro families. The Wells-Fargo and American Express Companies, the Boston and Maine, Boston and Albany, and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroads carried our goods free of charge, and the Boston Storage Company stored them temporarily.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Branch has hired a room at No. 4 Joy Street, Boston, temporarily, hoping to collect enough money to secure it for permanent headquarters. It is in a central position next to the Twentieth Century Club, and near the State House; other charitable societies have rooms in the same building.

The Secretary of this State Branch has prepared and sent out the following circulars to assist in increasing the membership of the Branch:

Massachusetts Branch.

State Officers.

PRESIDENT:
EDWARD H. BRADFORD, M. D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
ARTHUR T. CABOT, M. D.,
HERBERT L. BURRELL, M. D.,
RICHARD H. DANA,
HENRY PARKMAN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
THE SURGEON-GENERAL, } EX-OFFICIO.
THE GOVERNOR, }
EDWARD R. WARREN,
HENRY P. WALCOTT, M. D.,
DAVID CHEEVER, M. D.,
GEORGE B. DORR,
WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
MAJOR GUY MURCHIE.

TREASURER:
GARDINER MARTIN LANE,
44 State Street, Boston.
SECRETARY:
MISS KATHARINE P. LORING,
Prides' Crossing, Mass.

This Association was re-incorporated under Government supervision, by Act of Congress, in January, 1905.

Its purposes are: "To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war, in accordance with the spirit and conditions of the treaty of Geneva in 1864." "To continue and carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace, and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great national calamities, and to carry on measures for preventing the same."

There are already branch societies in twenty-six States and Territories. There are four divisions of the Massachusetts Branch in the Counties of Berkshire, Hampden, Worcester and Essex.

Any citizen of the United States can become a member of the National Red Cross by election in any State, territorial or district society, and the payment of one dollar yearly. Any citizen may become a life member by similar election and the payment of twenty-five dollars.

All monies or goods received or distributed must be accounted for, and all the accounts are audited by the War Department of the United States.

The Society will enroll a staff of the best surgeons and nurses to serve with or without compensation (as each may desire) in time of need.

The work already accomplished by the Red Cross is the collection of funds for relief in the cases named below:

Typhoon in Philippine Islands	$ 1,000.00
Famine in Japan	265,855.67
Eruption of Mount Vesuvius	11,130.82
Earthquake in California	2,275,489.56

and stores of clothing and other supplies to be reported upon later.

All these funds and stores were delivered without cost to the local Red Cross Societies, and were distributed by them.

The European Societies have tens and hundreds of thousands of members; the Japanese has 1,035,000. The United States has long delayed the creation of a great national society, and must now exert activity and energy. Every citizen should take pride in making the Society worthy of a great nation, and it is earnestly hoped that every one who reads this notice will become a member, and will induce others to do so.

The Society publishes quarterly bulletins with full accounts of its work and of other Red Cross Societies. These bulletins will be sent to any one on request.

Applications for information or membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Branch.

MISS KATHARINE P. LORING,
No. 4 Joy Street, Boston.

AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,

MASSACHUSETTS BRANCH.

The Executive Committee express their gratitude for your generous response to their appeal for.....

It is absolutely necessary that the Society should have a great number of members and of local societies, if it is to do good work. We hope that you will help us in securing members and in starting a society in your neighborhood.

If occasion should arise and you desire to render active service, prompt notice of the opportunity will be sent you.

Application for membership or information should be addressed to

MISS KATHARINE P. LORING,
Secretary.
No. 4 Joy Street, Boston.

Berkshire County Division of the Massachusetts Branch will hold its annual meeting September 20th. Miss Cornelia Barnes of Lenox will read a paper giving a resumé of the year's work. The officers for nomination are President, Judge John C. Crosby; Vice-President, Rev. C. L. Leonard; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Alfreda B. Withington. Delegates to the meeting of the State Branch: Mrs. Zenas Crane, of Dalton; Miss Lawrence of Stockbridge. The Executive Committee of the Berkshire Division is composed of a member from each large town.

New York Branch.

The New York Red Cross Branch has prepared the following circular to increase the interest in and the membership of that Branch.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

The American National Red Cross is the reserve emergency organization of the American people to relieve distress in time of war or calamity. The Act of Congress which incorporated the Red Cross and which is its Charter, defines its purposes as follows: "To furnish volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war," and "to carry on a system of national and international relief in time of peace and apply the same in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, floods and other great national calamities, and to devise and carry on measures for preventing the same." (Charter, Section 3, Paragraphs 1 and 4).

There was a Red Cross organization in the United States as far back as 1869. It was incorporated in 1881 and again in 1893 and in 1900. It was, however, practically a committee or small private society, having a membership in the entire country of only about 300. Accordingly in January, 1905, the Red Cross was entirely reorganized and on January 5, 1905, Congress passed an Act incorporating the present American National Red Cross, and establishing the conditions, which should shape its career. The fundamental purpose of this re-organization was to make the Red Cross really representative of the entire American people.

In order to realize this purpose, provision has been made for:

1. A large membership,
2. Close affiliation with the United States Government in the personnel of the National Red Cross officers,
3. The auditing of all accounts by the War Department and public report to Congress.

There is special significance in the omission from the name of the Red Cross of any term like "Society" or "Association," for the Red Cross is, or should be, an organization of all the people of the United States—like the Government—not an association of some of the people. As the Government is the organization by which the American people, as a whole, take charge of their public affairs in times of regular conditions, so the Red Cross is the organization by which the American people, as a whole, afford relief in times of calamity.

At the scene of disaster, the Red Cross administers the relief, and endeavors to restore natural conditions; throughout the rest of the country the Red Cross is the natural and official channel for collecting and forwarding the money and supplies contributed by the American people.

The close affiliation of the Red Cross with the U. S. Government in the personnel of the National Red Cross officers assured harmony and effective co-operation between the two. The President of the United States is an Honorary member of the American National Red Cross. The Secretary of War is the Active President. The Chairman and six of the members of the Central Committee (The National Executive Committee) are appointed by the President of the United States. These six members represent each one of the six of the Federal Departments. Besides these, six are elected by delegates from the State Branches to the Annual Meeting and six are elected by the incorporators. There is also a Board of Consultation, consisting of the Surgeon-General of the Army, the Surgeon-General of the Navy and the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service. Other Government officials, and ex-officials, in their individual capacity are also officers of the Red Cross, thus making the harmony between the two still closer.

The annual audit by the War Department and the public report to Congress assure to the American people a continual and complete inspection of the management by the Red Cross of the funds and supplies entrusted to them for relief purposes and for the maintenance of the organization. Even a transfer of money which at no time becomes the property of the Red Cross, must be audited and reported in the same way as the regular revenue from membership fees.

There are now forty-three national Red Cross organizations in the world. Among the most efficient are the German, Italian, and the Japanese. China has a Red Cross. These forty-three organizations are associated together under the International Committee of Geneva, in compliment to Switzerland, as the birthplace of the organization in the Treaty of Geneva, 1864. The chief power of the International Committee is to pass upon the credentials of a new National Red Cross, deciding whether it truly represents the Government and the people of its country. Once in five years there is a conference of Delegates from all the national Red Cross organizations, for discussion and agreement in matters of common policy. The next con-

ference will meet at London in June, 1907, by invitation of the British Red Cross.

Since the organization of the American National Red Cross in January, 1905, twenty-five State Branches have been organized. Others are continually being organized. The New York State Branch was organized May 4, 1905, and has now in June, 1906, twelve subdivisions.

The officers of the New York State Branch are President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Secretary of the Executive Committee. There are five members of the Executive Committee from New York City, and five from the subdivisions, besides the officers. There is a Committee on the Enrollment of Doctors and a Committee on the Enrollment of Nurses which regulate the enrollment of doctors and nurses in the State for service in time of need. These committees are Standing Committees. On occasion special committees are formed to take charge of special pieces of work, as, for instance, the Japanese Famine Committee. These special committees are discontinued when the need for their work ceases.

The State is being organized along county lines, with the purpose that in each county there shall be a complete and efficient Red Cross organization. These county subdivisions are organized by authority of the Executive Committee of the New York State Branch. The officers of a subdivision are Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer. There is also an Executive Committee of five members, or more in addition to the officers. Some of the subdivisions are extending systematically through the cities and townships of their counties, giving them representation in the management of Red Cross affairs by having a General Committee or Council, with one member from every ward in the cities and every township in the country districts.

At present, and for some time to come, to acquire a large and widely distributed membership will be the duty of first importance of the Red Cross. The best methods for getting members vary according to local conditions. The personal appeal, talking with individuals and explaining the character and work of the Red Cross is always essential. Methods more wholesale in their results should also be used. Newspapers may do much to bring the Red Cross to the attention of the public. Churches can assist by having notices read from the pulpit, with a few words from the pastor, urging the members of the congregation to become members of the Red Cross. Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade can be asked to put their influence behind the work of organization. Social and fraternal organizations should be interested, so that they may induce their members to join the Red Cross, either individually or as bodies. Physicians can bring this subject to the attention of their patients. Schools can interest the people through their children. Meetings can be held in town after town to afford an opportunity to explain the work of the Red Cross, to answer questions and to enlist new members. All these methods have proven successful in various counties.

The only requirement for membership is the payment of the annual dues of $1.00. These membership dues are payable to the Treasurer of the county subdivisions. The subdivision treasurers keep all monies until the end of

the fiscal year, October 31st., at which time they render an account of all expenditures for county expenses and turn over the balance on hand to the State Treasurer. One-half of every dollar received for annual dues goes through the State Treasurer into the National Emergency Fund. The other half may be used for county and State expenses; the balance of this half, if any, remaining in the hands of the State Treasurer.

Members who do not care to make payment every year, may, as Life Members, pay $25.00 in full. Money received on life memberships goes at once from the County Treasurers through the State Treasurer into the National Endowment Fund. The interest from this Endowment Fund goes into the Emergency Fund with half of the annual dues.

This Emergency Fund is of great importance for initial payments on the first day of a disaster, and for the relief of small disasters, which do not get sufficient attention in the newspapers to call for voluntary contributions.

In time of disaster, whether of war or calamity, the Red Cross receives and forwards the voluntary contributions of the American people. It is contrary to the policy of the Red Cross to solicit contributions from individuals. The Red Cross makes its appeal in behalf of sufferers entirely by public means, through the newspapers, through the churches, or by cards posted in banks and other public places. A plan is under consideration, however, by which members who desire personally special notice of any need for contributions may, upon filing written requests with their County Secretary, receive such notice. Contributions for the relief of any disaster are paid to the county or State treasurers, or to banks specially designated for that purpose. These monies are regularly forwarded through the State Treasurer to the National Red Cross Treasurer, who telegraphs the money through the United States sub-treasury to the committee in charge of relief on the scene of disaster, as needed by them.

Beyond the payment of the annual membership fee, a member may do nothing, little, or much in Red Cross work, as he may desire. There are three kinds of work aside from the work attending disasters which need to be done: 1. Organization, 2. Education, 3. Precaution.

1. The work of Organization consists of getting members and of building up a simple system in the membership for immediate and efficient service in time of disaster, whether for actual relief work or for collecting voluntary contributions of money and supplies for a disaster elsewhere.

2. The work of Education consists in cultivating an interest among the American people in scientific methods of relief, and the spread of a knowledge of what is needed in the relief of the wounded in time of war, and in the various kinds of disaster, so as to render more intelligent the public interest and assistance in case of war or calamity. With this should go a familiarity with the people and conditions in other parts of the United States and in other parts of the world, and a knowledge of what the Red Cross is doing in other countries.

3. The work of Precaution, as laid down in the Charter, would include both the general work of developing the new science of community emergency relief and the special work of ascertaining where in each county are points of danger, which may precipitate disaster, and how that danger may be forestalled.

The Red Cross has no active relief function unless the regular institutions are strained. In such times, the regular institutions, whether the government, the hospitals, or the regular relief organizations have as at other times their regular duties to perform, without diverting part of their resources for this additional and extra difficult work. It should not be necessary for them to sacrifice their regular work for the emergency. A Citizen's Relief Committee inevitably takes a day or two to organize, and becomes more and more efficient the less need there is for its services. Besides, the first days are the most important of all. The Red Cross, if organized with a large membership, and with those men as its officers to whom the community would instinctively turn for leadership in time of local disaster, would constitute a reserve organization of all the people of the stricken community, and at the same time, of all the people of the communities that are rendering aid, peculiarly fitted to administer relief promptly, and in the best way possible under the circumstances. There would be no delay in the beginning of the relief work, along businesslike and scientific lines. For the terrible times of war and calamity, the people of the United States should be so organized that they will always have on hand ever ready a reserve emergency organization with a large membership, extending over the whole country, through every State, in every country really representative of the entire American people.

North Carolina Branch.

The Secretary of the North Carolina Branch, Mrs. Theodore F. Davidson, writes: "There was a great deal of interest in the organization of the North Carolina Branch of the Red Cross Society. Its formation took place soon after the Vesuvian disaster. This being followed quickly by the San Francisco earthquake. A fund of nearly $14,000 was soon collected and sent to Washington for the relief of the stricken city. Surgeon S. Westray Battle, U. S. N., retired, was the moving spirit in the organization of this State Branch, and at the meeting for organization, which was held at Dr. Battle's office, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Zebulon B. Vance; Vice-Presidents, Dr. S. Westray Battle and James H. Caine; Secretary, Mrs. Theodore F. Davidson; Treasurer, Mrs. A. C. Bartlett. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and Mrs. A. C. Bartlett were enrolled as life members at this meeting. Other life and annual members have since been added. During the coming winter it is hoped to secure a more representative membership of the entire State, and several plans for the successful furthering of this idea have been suggested."

Texas Branch.

The President of the Texas Branch, Mrs. Mary Sherman Allen, writes as follows:

"The Texas Red Cross Branch is in a flourishing condition. We have three doctors enrolled and seven Red Cross nurses. The Texas State Fair Association has assigned to us October 16th as Red Cross Day, and placed the large auditorium at our disposal on that day. We are preparing a fine musical program, with speeches from prominent and influential people from all parts of the State. We will use our best efforts to make it a Red Cross rally day, and hope to greatly increase our membership throughout the State thereby. We hope to report several subdivisions in the next bulletin.

"Through the courtesy of the State Fair Association arrangements have been made to establish headquarters of Texas Branch American National Red Cross at the Fair Grounds during the fair. We will have a reception room where we will be pleased to meet all that are interested in the organization, also an emergency room available to guests of the fair in case of accident or sudden illness. This emergency room will be fully equipped to care for the sick, and courteous treatment may be relied upon from our doctors, nurses and ladies in charge. Through the courtesy of St. Paul's sanitarium trained nurses will be in attendance daily. We have four trained Red Cross nurses enrolled in Texas, (all graduates of St. Paul's sanitarium.)

"These Red Cross emergency rooms are established in all large cities where great bodies congregate. And this advanced movement for the care and comfort of the guests of the fair we believe will be fully appreciated. Not only by our Dallas people but the State at large.

"October 16th is Texas Red Cross day at the State Fair, and a fine program suitable for the day will be given in the auditorium on the afternoon of the sixteenth. The best talent in the State and city has been secured for this day. A pleasing feature will be the entire class of St. Paul's trained nurses in uniform. We are looking forward to an enthusiastic Red Cross rally on that day.

"Our order is rapidly growing in Texas, and it is clear to every thoughtful mind that we have need of such an organization in times of peace as well as war."